THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

BY ALBERT PIKE & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1868. VOL. XVIII.—NO. 343

SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

DESCENSUS AVERNI.

[The following "pome" was written by the deceased, to be sung at his "wake," in the winter of 1859-'60, when he had been reported dead, to the great grief of many friends in Washington. On his arrival there, it was concluded by John F. Coyle, Esq., of the *National Intelligencer*, that if he was dead he ought to be waked; and it was accordingly so done—Alexander Dimitry pronouncing the eulogy, written under the belief that the subject had gone into the Land of Shadows, and the "pome" which follows being afterwards sung, and other entertainments had, all of which were afterwards printed in a "lyttel boke" for those who were then met together.

We preface the poem with the preface of "The Life-Wake of the fine Arkansas Gentleman, who died before his time.]

The Life-Wake.

The report that the convivial subject of these obsequies was no more, occasioned a general and profound regret. The press, with that generous appreciation of worth and genius which more than atones for its errors or its excesses, offered its spontaneous tribute to his merits; and a friend prepared an obituary sketch of his character, so beautiful and so just that it must constitute a high incentive to merit its eulogy.

The return of our distinguished friend from an excursion beyond the Western frontier, effectually contradicted the melancholy rumor, and the friends who had felt most acutely the apprehension of his loss, hastened to tender him the warmest welcome.

At an entertainment given by J. F. Coyle, Esq., it was decided to receive him with the genial usages of an Irish wake. The eloquent memorial to which we have referred was reproduced and responded to by him whose loss it was intended to commemorate, in terms at once solemn, affectionate and instructive.

The scene was then enlivened by the numerous contributions of others, and they were succeeded by a splendid entertainment, at which a crowded assemblage of men, eminent for their worth, station and abilities, participated in the delights of a convivial interchange of sentiment.

It is rarely that one lives to hear the impartial opinions of his contemporaries. Occasionally some potentate may have erected a splendid mausoleum, and caused the gloomy ceremonials of his own mortality to be performed by venal courtiers in his presence.

Upon this occasion there was no enforced sympathy or pretenseed regret. It was the unbought tribute of friendship to worth. It awards to the living the judgment of the tomb, without its oblivion.

The guests who witnessed or participated in the scene, desired that this little programme should be preserved, and those who had furnished the fugitive compositions have consented to their publication.

The exercises and incidents of the occasion have been, therefore, embodied in a little volume for distribution among friends. By these they will no doubt be received in the spirit in which they have been written. It will be seen that, though dedicated to an hour of mirth, they have yet promoted a useful moral; and it is hoped that when, in after years, this little testimonial shall remind us of the festive scene it was intended to commemorate, it will always revive emotions of pleasure, to have had assisted at or witnessed the "Life-Wake of the Fine Arkansas Gentleman, who Died before his Time."

SONG.

AIR—"*Benny Havens, O!*"

A gentleman from Arkansas, not long ago, 'tis said,
Waked up one pleasant morning, and discovered he was dead;
He was on his way to Washington, not seeking for the spoils,
But rejoicing in the promise of a spree at Johnny Coyle's.

One spree at Johnny Coyle's, one spree at Johnny Coyle's;
And you would not be glad to join a spree at Johnny Coyle's?

He waked and found himself aboard a rickety old boat;
Says the ferryman, when questioned, "on the Styx you are afloat."
"What! dead?" said he;—"indeed you are," the grim old churl replied;—
"Why, then, I'll miss the spree at Coyle's," the gentleman replied.
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

Old Charon ferried him across the dirty, sluggish tide,
But he swore he would not tarry long upon the other side;
The ancient ghosts came flocking round upon the Stygian shore;—
"But," said he, "excuse me; I must have at Coyle's one frolic more."
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

Horace and old Anacreon in vain would have him stay;
From all these ancient fogies he made haste to get away;
For his majesty, King Pluto, he was bound at once to see,
And at Johnny Coyle's, on Friday night, alive or dead to be.
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

Old Cerberus growled savagely as he approached the gate;
"But," said he, "I've seen too many dogs for you to make me wait;
If you show your teeth at me, my dog, your windpipe I shall twist;
For if I'm not to be at Coyle's, I'm sure I should be missed."
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

He crossed the adamantine halls and reached the throne,
Where gloomy Pluto frowned, and where his queen
A soft beauty shone.
"What want you here?" the Monarch said.
"Your Majesty," said he,
"Permission at one frolic more at Johnny Coyle's to be;
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"As Orpheus came, and Ceres, and yet returned, to breathe the upper air,
So I your royal bounty crave, once more to venture there;
Give me one night—no more;—Alas! such nights are all too few!
One more reflection of the Gods; and then, good world, adieu!"
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"'Tis not for power, or wealth, or fame, I hanker to return,
Nor that love's kisses once again upon my lips may burn;
Let me but once more meet the friends that long have been so dear,
And who, I'm not there, will say, 'Would God that he were here!'"
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"Are you not dead?" the King then said:
"Well, what of that?" said he,
"If I am dead, I've not been *waked*, and buried decently."
"And why," the Monarch cried, "desire again to share life's toils,
For the sake of one good frolic more, even at Johnny Coyle's?"
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"We've Nectar and Ambrosia here; we do not starve the dead."—
"Did you ever sample canvass-backs and terrapins?" he said:
"The table of your Majesty well served is, I dare say;
But I wish you were at Johnny Coyle's, to taste his St. Peray."
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"If its good company you want," the King said, "We've the best—
Philosophers, Poets, Orators, Wits, Statesmen, and the rest;
The courtiers of the good old times, the gentlemen most rare."—
Says he, "With those I'll meet at Coyle's *your* folks will not compare."
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

Says the King, "There's Homer here, and all the bards of ancient Greece,
And the chaps that sailed away so far to fetch the golden fleece;
We've Tully, Horace and Montaigne." Says he, I'll match the lot,
If you'll let me go to Johnny Coyle's, and fetch them on the spot."
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"Whom will you bring?" said Pluto.—"Charley Boteler first I'll bring,
Facile princeps of good fellows, always ready for a *fling*,
In whose presence Alcibiades eclipsed shall hide his head,
And Charley shall take rank among the Past's illustrious dead."
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"The next shall Walter Lenox be, the generous and true,
Who loves the old friends better than he e'er can love the new;
Jack Savage next, who, heart in hand, demands who wants a friend?
Where Freedom is to fight for, where the Right is to defend?
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"I'll bring you Burwell, Prince of Wits and Prince of Statesmen, too,
Who, like Bayard, the dauntless Knight, reproach and fear ne'er knew;
Ash. White, whose heart, defying time, is always in its youth;
George Gideon, grand in honesty, grand in the simple truth,
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"I'll bring you Philip Barton Key, the Roman Tully's peer,
And Jonah Hoover, frank and brave, straightforward and sincere;
McGuire, the generous, liberal friend, the patron of the arts,
Who, not content with fortune, takes delight in winning hearts.
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"Modest, reserved and silent, ingenuous, bashful, shy,
Shelton Mackenzie shall descend, your drinkables to try;
The generous boon-companion he, the genial humorist,
Who counts his friends by thousands, and ne'er drops one from the list.
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"And Alexander Dimitry's great soul shall come to claim
Its place among the giants, and upon the roll of fame;
The noble by God's patent he, the fiery and the frank,
Who at the living springs of Truth its inspiration drank.
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"I'll bring the Empresario, Bev. Tucker, who shall win
From Pericles Aspasia, if he chooses to go in;
The man without an enemy, the wit, the Sheridan,
In whom two Continents confess the gallant gentleman.
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"The Barrow-Knight, Ben Perley Poore, shall come, quiet tales to tell,
Who as writer, friend, wit, gentleman, all he aims to do, does well;
George French, our paragon, shall come, to charm your ghosts with song,
Till Tartarus seems Elysium, to the fascinated throng.
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"Hugh Caperton shall come likewise, the generous Advocate,
Who never lets the Right upon Expediency wait;
And Arnold Harris, in whom all the manly virtues blend,
Good soldier, clever gentleman, frank yeoman, loyal friend.
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"If these will not content you, Robert Johnson I'll bring, too,
The very bravest of the brave, the truest of the true;
Impulsive, generous, fearless, frank, the Senate's Paladin,
Who never did ungenerous act a victory to win.
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"And with him Johnny Coyle himself, who never left a friend,
Nor harbored an ignoble thought, nor sought a selfish end;
The Arthur he among his knights, the pride of all his peers,
Whose soul but grows more generous with the swift revolving years.
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"Enough!" old Pluto cried; "the law must be enforced, 'tis plain;
If with those fellows once you get, you'll ne'er return again;
One night would not content you, and your face would never be seen,
After that spree at Johnny Coyle's, by me or by my Queen.
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"And if all these fellows came at once, what would become of us?
They'd drown old Charon in the Styx, and murder Cerberus;
Make love to all the women here, and even to my wife,
Drink all my liquor up, and be the torment of my life.
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

"They'd laugh and sing and rollick here, and turn night into day;
While every one his best would do to drive dull care away;
We'll take them by instalments, sir; so you may e'en remain,
And dismiss all hope of visiting the upper world again."
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

Now something rash would have been said by Arkansaw, no doubt,
But the Queen winked at him, as to say, "take care what you're about!"
For very much elated was the fair Proserpine,
At the promise of unbounded fun with this good company.
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

So there she hung round Pluto's neck, and to the Queen
She clasped the cross old vagabond, and fondly him caressed;
And while her kisses warm and soft upon his lips did rain,
She murmured, "Let him go, my love, he'll surely come again."
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

Said he, "I won't;" said she, "Dear Lord, do let me have my way!
Let him be present at his wake! How can you say me nay?
I'm sure you do not love me; if you did, you'd not refuse,
When I want to get the fashions, and *you* want to hear the news."
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

And so at last the Queen prevailed, as women always do,
And fine it comes that once again this gentleman's with you;
He's under promise to return, but that he means to break,
And many another spree to have, besides this present wake.
One spree at Johnny Coyle's, etc.

L'ECHELLE DES FEMMES.

BY EMILE SOUVESTRE.

Translated for the Appeal.

THE GRISETTE.

I.

A GARRET-WINDOW.

With these idle tales, she will form desires of greatness and ambition, which will make her blush for my condition in life. She will forget that her father is but a poor musician, and will end by refusing some honest youth who will have succeeded me.

SCHILLER.—(*Love and Intrigue*).

The clock of Saint Peter's at Rennes had struck seven; the air was still hot, but a perfumed wind rose in puffs from over the rows of elms, and whirled the dust about in the Place du Calvaire. A crowd of elegant promenaders repaired from every quarter to the Mall. Some old women and two or three peasants knelt on the steps of the beautiful mission-cross that rose in front of the iron gate.

At this period, the canal did not yet run in front of this promenade, and, instead, was an old street, of some indifferent houses, which led to the Brest faubourg. In the smallest of these houses, almost exactly opposite the front entrance of the mall, a young girl sat at a garret-window, bending over a piece of sewing, which from time to time she forgot, to gaze out of the window.

She was a graceful girl, about eighteen years of age, beautiful with that German beauty peculiar to the Rennoises, blond and white, with blue eyes and slender form.

A loud rap at her door made her tremble, and almost at the same instant, a workman in his work-day clothes entered the garret.

—Good day, my little Anna, how goes it here to-day?

The young steamstress smiled, half rose, and pointed the new-comer to a chair near her.

—I am well, Bastien; I was only uneasy about what had become of you.

—You are not already going to think that I have abandoned you, my princess? Don't be afraid then, come! the masons are solid lovers, so! they build up their sentiments with lime and sand. Ah! ah! ah!

And the workman accompanied this heavy pleasantry with that coarse, unintelligent laugh, so common with the men of the people.

—I thought you had had work to do in the country?

—That is precisely what happened to me. I had a bargain to build some stables; this will be finished next week.

—And have you done a good business, Bastien?

—Not very bad, my heart; I expect to receive a round sum from the bougher; so I was coming to know when it would suit you that we should finish for our marriage; for, do you see, I am in haste, me. Ah! ah!

—You well know, Bastien, that I wish to wait until I am twenty years old. My mother did not wish me to marry before that age.

—Ah well, yes. But the good woman is dead; this no longer concerns her.

—The wishes of my mother are none the less sacred for me, because I have had the misfortune to lose her, said Anna, whose eyes moistened and her voice trembled.

—I don't say no; but this is not a reason. Here now are six months already that I am waiting, me. And if this goes on, I notify you of one thing, forthwith: it is that I shall be vexed, and when I have vexations I do not go out of the pot-house.

—Think of the future, Bastien; in two years you can have laid up something, me the same; we shall begin with a little means, we shall increase it, we shall give our children education. Will not that be better than to fling ourselves imprudently into all the troubles of house-keeping?

—Ah, bah! I understand nothing of all this. The workman, he must earn in the morning what he is to eat in the evening. Do you see, we have our daily bread, as the catechism says, and from time to time wherewith to make merry with friends, I ask nothing else. Then the children come! There are never too many honest people.

—And if work stops, if sickness comes, if the children are hungry or cold?

—Peuth! . . . . One always has the pleasure of making them. And then, as the other says; my faith, the hospital of foundlings is for everybody! . . . .

—Ah! what a horrid thing you say there, Bastien!

The young girl, blushing rosy red, and her eyes sparkling, turned quickly away from the young workman.

—No need to trouble yourself for this, Anna. But, in fact, do you see, I do not comprehend all your reasons. You are a scholar, you, you have been at the convent.

—I am not a scholar, but that makes me angry, that pains me, to hear you talk so. Do you know, my God! how much love and care we owe to these poor little beings to whom we have given life?

—Ah! parbleu! of course I know they must be fed; but when one can't do it. . . .

—And it is precisely that makes me tell you it is better to wait.

—Wait, it is easy for you to say it, you, because you do not love me.

—I have told you twenty times, Bastien, that I had friendship for you.

—Ah! well! friendship, decorous, pitiful sentiment! You would have love, perhaps, if I was a monsieur.

—Bastien. . . .

—You are proud, because you have received an education: you despise workmen.

—But, Bastien. . . .

—For the rest, this need not trouble you, do you see; because me, I do not like one to seem to look down upon me. You will determine to say yes or no, and no later than now, immediately, because this ruffles me not to know on which foot to dance. Let us see, Mam'selle, do you wish to have me, or do you not?

—I will not answer you; you are not calm enough to understand me.

—Then it is understood: this means to say: Go see if I am in the street. Much obliged, Mam'selle Anna, I'll not make you say it to me twice! . . . .

So saying, Bastien had taken his hat and moved towards the door. Anna moved, as if to stop him, but restrained herself. The brutality of her lover had irritated her.

—Adieu! cried Bastien.

—Adieu! she murmured.

The young workman went out, banging the door after him. Anna shook her head and sighed.

Three days had passed since this scene occurred; the seamstress was still at her window, her head leaning on one hand, as she watched the passing crowd; for it was a Sunday.

Anna was only a girl of the people; but a little competency, arising from an annuity enjoyed by her mother, had enabled the latter to give her daughter some education. Anna had followed, as a day-scholar, the lessons of the ladies of the Sacred Heart. There she had found herself in contact with other little girls of a wealthier class. She had observed all the privileges of wealth, privileges so acutely felt by children, those eternal defenders of equality! Perhaps her heart had been hurt thereby; perhaps there had glided into it some idea of childish ambition, some dreams of a robe more beautiful than her faded one, of a straw hat more elegant than her little bonnet of three pieces, of a luncheon more delicate than her almost dry black bread; for childhood is intelligent and epicurean; it understands the injustice of unequal distributions, and aspires to that which constitutes its joys, almost as ardently as mature age. So, as concerned her tastes, Anna had gone out of her own condition of life. She had had a glimpse of whatsoever poetical and pleasant there is in a life of ease. Often, clinging to the gate of a garden, she had admired those pretty little girls, moving about with their fine red shoes, among the sanded alleys, gathering flowers at pleasure, having tall dolls to which they could talk, beautiful little gloves to keep white their little white hands, and great nursery-maids who carried them in their arms when they were tired.

She had contemplated all that, she, poor child in wooden shoes, whose hands were red and swelled with chilblains, and who had no other plaything than some strips from an old cotton robe. Later, when she had become a big young girl, she had to work in order to live, to rise with the sun, to go to bed late, while the merry children whom she had in earlier days envied, and who, like her, had grown up, she recognized them every day passing before her window, glorious in velvets and silks, leaning on the arm of charming beaux, laughing, frolicking under the trees of the mall, and breathing air and life with expanded lungs. These sad reflections often preoccupied Anna; from her little window she seemed to herself to be present at a fete to which she was not invited; and in which she took no part. And then the sweet young girl had felt, for sometime, I know not what intoxication mount from her heart to her brain. She had more frequently raised her window-curtain, at the hours of promenading, to see pass the students and young advocates. She found them more and more handsome; she liked to follow them far under the trees with her eyes; two or three times, even, when she had put her hair in papillottes, said her prayers, and put out her light, between waking and sleeping, half-dreaming, she had seen one of those elegant young men seated near her work-chair, looking at and talking to her, as they talked to the demorselles who had passed in front of the Calvary.

It was about this time she again saw Bastien, who, in her childhood, had been her neighbor, and who was just returned from making his tour of France. Bastien was a good fellow, after his fashion, that is to say, he would not have wished to harm any body, and in a case of need would have given his money and blood to assist a friend; but, apart from that, he had all the defects of his condition of life; he was uncultivated and imperious, sometimes intemperate, without that delicate intelligence which makes intercourse affectionate and sweet; solely occupied with mere existence; for him, to live, was to have his four meals, and then to sleep; to love, was to have a woman and children. That was not the realization of the vague hopes of Anna, and she had therefore received with a sort of embarrassment the request that Bastien had preferred for her hand. She was alarmed at that domestic life, so depoetized, which she must needs accept, in this wholly animal coupling of two beings who could not understand each other; at these fatigues that would devour her health, her youth, her beauty! . . . For she knew how the women of workmen soon become old; and the poor young girl trembled at the idea of being so soon withered by the breath of misery, and of no longer seeing men turn and smile as she passed. As always happens in such cases, she found a thousand sage reasons to support her desires. Was it prudent so to unite two miseries, and carelessly to sleep, at the risk of being awakened by famine, knocking at the door to-morrow? Was it not a duty for her to secure her future in advance, and to have some other shelter than her own feeble arms to give the children who might be born to her? These reflections had become graver in her eyes, day by day, and had furnished her strength to resist the maladroit solicitations of Bastien.

Alas! she did not say to herself, the young girl, that she would have accepted a desert, with one of these *gentlemen* whom she saw pass every day!

II.

A VIS-A-VIS.

I from my window saw her sewing
At hers, while each its snows did wear;
We loved without each other knowing,
Our kisses midway crossed in air.
BERANGER.

—What the devil art thou gazing at in the street, since time began, Fontaine?

—I bet he is studying the physiognomy of some dog that's warming himself in the sun, or else that he is counting the paving stones, to make a statistic out of them after the manner of Dupin, and to show that the knowledge in the cities of France is in the inverse ratio of the cleanliness of the streets.

—Let be, then, the individual is not so much a mathematician as you suppose; I bet, me, that he has seen some little work-woman undo her papillottes.

And all the voices cried together:

—What art thou looking at there, Fontaine? Let us see, what art thou gazing at?

The young man to whom these sentences were addressed, nonchalantly leaning against a little wooden balcony, seemed to look out attentively upon the *Place du Calvaire*. He turned to his friends, smiling quietly and pleasantly:

—I was looking at the mission-cross, he said, with a perfect tranquility.

There was a general burst of laughter.

—I was thinking, added the young man, as if he had not heard their laughter, and as if speaking to himself, I was thinking that we ought to bare our own heads, unbelievers as we are, before that Calvary; for it is a terrible and affecting symbol. The Christ crucified is the incarnation of every new thought, of every attempt towards progress and emancipation. The Christ, is the genius that cotemporaries crown with thorns, and which posterity adores on its knees. How he sums up all histories, this man, issuing from the people, who announces great thoughts to the world, who is nailed to the cross, and who with every drop of his blood lets fall upon the multitude somewhat of his soul and his faith! . . . So indeed it ever is; the thought of genius is not incorporated in the masses, except under the form of a dew of blood.

This time no one laughed, there was even a perfect silence.

—Fontaine has his weaknesses again today, said Edward, in whose chamber this scene was passing, and who was finishing the task of dressing.

—Thou hast very well formulated my thought, Edward; it is really so I regard life.

—Lunatic! Do then as we do. Consider it a bowl of punch, which ought to blaze on the end. Whence the devil, my dear, comes to thee that black humor which make thee a perpetual philosophic paraphrase?

Fontaine slightly shrugged his shoulders, and made no reply. .

Who could say, in fact, whence came to Fontaine that peculiar mode of existence, so different from that of his companions of his own age? He had received, apparently, the same education; like them, he had studied Latin seven years, and had composed French amplifications on Spring, and the Four Ages of Man; nothing extraordinary had crossed his life, for there had been, in his family, neither bankruptcy nor American inheritance. He was, to all appearances, a young fellow who would of course frequent balls at twenty, marry at thirty, and retire upon the post of Collector of Customs or Justice of the Peace. And, nevertheless, there was in him I know not what of eccentric, strange, poetic, which puzzled his friends, and made them fear for his reason. Amid the beings and circumstances that surrounded him, he produced the same effect as a magnolia which should shoot up, spontaneously, in a patch of turnips, cabbage or potatoes.

His fellow-students loved him, nevertheless, because he was noble and devoted. Edward was, more than any, connected with him by habitude and friendship. The last jest which he addressed to Fontaine ended the conversation. The four young men took their hats and went hastily out. The medical lecture was about to begin.

As they passed before Anna's window, a little tremulous hand raised the curtain, and two lovely blue eyes appeared, very timid and very curious. The young girl cautiously advanced to the very edge of her casement, and followed with her looks the young men, until they were out of sight. Then she remained thoughtful for an instant, fastened up the curtains, drew her chair to the window, and sat down to work.

Anna had now for two months discovered that she was becoming absentminded when at work, more than usual given to revery, and that she felt an unwonted inclination to lean her elbows on the window-sill of her garret. She had also remarked, that, once there, her eyes always turned in the same direction, that her heart followed her eyes, bounding with emotion and desire; in fine, she had admitted to herself that Edward's window was in that direction; Edward, the young medical student, who had been living in that quarter only two months.

But what was there astonishing in all that? The poor child was alone; she was so lonely, because so low-spirited! . . . And this young man had broken the monotony of her existence, had given her an object to observe, a subject for her thoughts. Who has not more or less felt that sort of community that grows out of neighborhood? What young girl, seeking sympathy and teased by her reveries, has not had, in front of *her* window, some window towards which her eyes often turned? for a person opposite is something of our own household; half our actions pass under his eyes, half his are known to us: it is two existences, separated by a simple curtain. Every hour of the day, we may tell *what he* is doing, almost *what he* is thinking. In the evening *his* light informs us whether *he* wakes or sleeps; in the morning, upon opening our window to inhale the air and sunshine, his face is the first we meet. We hear his weeping and laughter, we learn the airs he sings, we recognize his garments, his voice, his steps when he passes; we might almost say *what he is*, for we have seen him in shirt-sleeves and slippers; we have lived with him, across the street; he is an intimate acquaintance, to whom we have never spoken. Among the most insensible beings, we conceive that this dumb familiarity, this reciprocity of observation, forms a bond of interest and affection; but if this community of actions is established between two persons capable of understanding each other! . . . if the look shot from one window meets, at the other, a look that speaks to it! if the voice that sings opposite is the echo of that which is singing in the depths of our own heart; if there is but a narrow street between two souls that mutually attract each other, oh! it is then that neighborhood becomes potent and dangerous; then that mysterious chains run from one window to the other, to bring together two beings who desire each other; then it is that reciprocal dreams will mingle together, will instinctively marry each other, and that the two hearts will live together, despite the narrow space that separates them.

So, perhaps it had been with Anna and her young neighbor. She, at least, had wholly surrendered herself to the intoxicating novelty of this sensation. She had found, in this charming and mysterious intelligence, established between her and Edward, a perpetual aliment for her hours of solitude. She knew his name, because she had heard his friends call him by it, and she took delight in repeating it; she loved all who bore the same name; often, sitting behind her curtain, and by stealth watching the young man as he walked, the silly girl would call to him in a low voice, "Edward!" She talked to him, using the "thou" and "thee;" she repeated to him these delicious nothings which intoxicate alone with happiness; she said to him: "Thou hast sweet eyes, Edward! how fine thy hair is, when so dressed! how soft and sweet thy smile is!" And Edward replied to her: "How pretty thou art, Anna, with, with thy little bonnet of tulle! how white and little thy hands are? how, I love thee, my sister Anna!"—and the young girl was impassioned as if she had really heard Edward's voice.

In the evening she sat half-hidden by her curtains of green serge, gazing at the light that burned in the young students window; and when, at last, that light was extinguished, "Good night, Edward," she said. And she seemed to hear a voice murmur close to her, "Good night, Anna."

The ravishing childishness sufficed to make her happy and give her occupation.

Edward, too, had noticed the little work-woman. He liked to see her sew or embroider at her window, so elegant and so graceful; to see her break off her thread with her little teeth so white, to pursue with the point of her needle a fly hovering near her face, or, sometimes nonchalantly pensive, to twirl her ivory thimble on the point of her scissors. He loved to hear her sing in a low voice passages from operas, which she had learned from the hand organ or the blind man's violin; then he took his flute and repeated softly the air she hummed, and Anna, trembling, blushing to the forehead, not daring to raise her eyes, remained dumb in her enchantment; for she saw that the young man had heard her and listened to her.

[CONTINTED NEXT SUNDAY.]

The University of Heidelberg—Students' Duels.

A correspondent writing from Heidelberg, Germany, says:

The University of Heidelberg is one of the oldest and most celebrated in Germany. Its students come from all over the world; many of them from the United States. They are a motley crowd of fellows—of all ages, races, tongues and customs. Therefore let not Cambridge or Yale turn up wise noses at this sketch of the Heidelberg students' great comings—their passion for wearing scars on their faces. The roll book of this great university seldom shows less than one thousand students, and often twice that number. Their costume is very peculiar—short jacket-like coats and small red caps, embroidered with gold thread and various colored beads. The latter they sit jauntily upon the crown of the head, with a rubber band under the chin. This displays to great advantage the "honorable" scars upon their brawny faces, and the different colors serve to divide them into clans, much as the students of other colleges "join societies."

But the great characteristic of Heidelberg students is their duelling. There is a fight of this kind almost every week. Over the Necker, directly opposite the city, you will espy a little wooden building, painted white and nestling among the thick trees that grow far up on the mountains. It is a solitary place, but often one of great and sometimes fatal excitement. Whenever a duel is to come off, the corps of students of which the duelists are members repair to this spot, wearing their gayest caps, and also crimson scarfs around their waists. The weapons used are long swords of great elasticity. The eyes of the parties are covered with a sort of wire visor, which is the only protection of the face allowed. Only the face and head are aimed at, the fellow who receives the most cuts, strange enough, being the victor. The more gashes the better for your genuine Heidelberg student; they tell of many a "mill" in the little white inn across the Necker, and they never conceal them in after years. Even the surgeon who attends the party has to or does so dress the wounds that their healing shall leave the largest scars and the most horrible ones possible. In the streets of Heidelberg you see hundreds of students minus their noses, others with the lower portion of their chin lopped off. I have seen great stout fellows glorying in a ghastly scar from the ear to the mouth, across an otherwise handsome face. The small, brimless caps above described set off these marks to great advantage. Pity with me the fellow who will not fight, the shy student who came here to study a profession rather than be dissected with a long sword in the hand of an expert fencer! If he refuses the challenge given, not in ill feeling or for revenge, but in accordance with a time honored custom, his days at the university are numbered. "The boys"—that fearful element in all similar institutions—will soon succeed in driving him away. It is considered a cowardly and disgraceful act to refuse a challenge, and he who cannot boast an ugly scar, why the boy is no fellow at all!

Some of these duels have recently resulted fatally. A few days since an American student, recently arrived at the University, was thus "called out." He claimed a right to choose weapons and named pistols. His opponent was shot through the heart. It is rumored in Heidelberg that the American students are "dead shots," and consequently they are let alone. The university authorities make a small show of resistance to these duels, but it is known that the Prussian Government encourages them, and it is seldom that the parties are brought to justice. A custom thus winked at by the King is not destined to die out in a monarchy.

If you should desire to purchase one of the students' caps to bring away as a souvenir of Heidelberg, or to remind you of the many scarred faces you have seen, be careful that one of them does not catch you in the act. It is a terrible offense, and one which may work you injury before you leave the city. Better forego the trinket and save your money, and perhaps your skull.

FAST GIRLS.

From the Round Table.]

There is suggested to us a distinction between the fast girl and the wild girl, who are often, but most unjustly, confounded; for though the latter in her behavior often times rushes too closely imitates the former, it is with a very diffelent motive and a very different effect. The fast girl's main game in life is the attainment of notoriety; this gives us the key of all the curiosities of her conduct. But the singularities of the wild girl spring from the thoughtlessness of youth, from its headlong *insouciance* and mischievous ardor, from sheer excess of animal spirits, the bubbling over of unusual vitality. The wild girl will conduct a vigorous handkerchief flirtation with a stranger at a distance, but she flies in dismay at his approach; she will answer an matrimonial advertisement just for the fun of the thing, and be precipitated into the sorest distress and terror if the prospective Benedict should find her out; disregarding every conventional propriety, she yet knows how to blush at every unworthy deed or word that gives instinctive alarm to her innocence. But the fast girl has lost the art of blushing, or rather she has educated herself out of it along with the other weaknesses of childhood. As for innocence, she scoffs and derides it; she has eaten of the forbidden fruit of fatal knowledge, and she is boastful of her enlightenment. In Eve's place, she would have screened the serpent, for the sake of monopolizing the credit of the sin.

The fast girl is easily to be distinguished by the exaggeration of dress and manner. If crinoline be in vogue, she rivals the dome of St. Peters; if panlers, she aspires to personate a Bactrian. The very smallest of microscopic hats and the heeliest of high-heeled boots adorn her extremities; and if the prevailing mode allows the slightest resemblance to masculine attire, she pushes the fashion to its utmost. Any particularly reprehensible masculine habit has to her an irresistible attraction; she talks slang with a volubility and ease that would astonish an up-town dry goods's boy, and she is never so happy as when she can combine the delight of inspiring sherry cobblers through a straw with the bliss of smoking the surreptitious cigarette. If rich enough, she runs to pony phaetons and stunning tigers, and she is usually an accomplished whip. At the races she is, of course, in her element, and gives and takes the odds on the favorite with all the ease and familiarity of the most veteran jurfite, while displaying a capacity for champagne that would do honor to a presidential candidate. She doesn't care greatly for dancing, except for fashion's sake and masked balls, where she gives loose rein to all her ingenuity of intrigue; and she is satiated with delight if she can contrive to be the cause of a quarrel. Of all women that loved, that Helen seems to her the most enviable about whom all the heroes of earth strove for ten years to cut each other's throats, and all the poets of earth have been singing for centuries of decades. Only to be talked about; that is the aim and end of her aspirations. If she is married, she would prefer to preface the wedding by an elopement, and epilogue it with a divorce; not to be immoral, but only to be notorious. If she can't be divorced, at least she can run away, which she commonly does with the faithless father of some very large and interesting family. The larger and the more interesting the better, because the more opprobrium and consequently the more comment. Sometimes, but rarely, she settles down to a course of quiet domestic felicity; marries some retired grocer or tallow chandler of fabulous wealth, and is sung by enraptured Jenkinses at every watering place she honors with her startling presence. Her diamonds are always more costly, her costumes more *recherche* and numerous, her liveries more gorgeous, her horses more blooded, her hotel bills more appalling, than any one else's. Her name is always in the mouths of men; the daily papers chronicle her outgoings and her incomings; she is first among lady directors of every ball and church and sewing society; her fame flies abroad, gathering strength as it goes, and she is happy. As for the grocer, if he is not happy, everybody straightway reviles him, and cries shame on him, and tells him what a brute he is, which ought to make him very cheerful indeed. And for her children—she never has any.

So the fast girl, married and provided for, goes down to a peaceful and notorious old age, revered by all who don't know her, happy in the consciousness of gratified ambition. Perhaps she is no worse than her slower neighbors, after all. She is the product of imperfect civilization acting on an undeveloped moral sense and a keen perception of the beauty and desirability of self-aggrandizement, and in some respects may be held to typify the spirit of the age. She does no great harm to any one but herself, and is, on the contrary, of immense service to pious maiden aunts and proper old fathers of families as a horrible example to ingenuous female youth.

Republican Theory of the Situation.

A party of reckless thieves and lawbreakers have forced their way into a house, gagged its owner, ravished his wife, and are gorging themselves with plunder. The neighbors appear with the officers of the law. The thieves and law-breakers stand at all the windows and bellow: "Let us have peace. We are in possession. Go away. You are revolutionists. You want to stir up civil war. We own this house de facto. Only a rebel would raise the question de jure. Let us have peace!"—*World.*

BURIED ALIVE.

Are You Sure That Your Relative Is Actually Dead, When the Coffin Is Fastened, Never To Be Opened?

This is a startling question; but it is one that every living person should seriously contemplate. What a thought it must be, to have the mind harrowed by the idea that a beloved parent, sister or brother, whom we have lately consigned to the grave, might possibly have been alive at the moment of interment! In the enjoyment of health, or in the pursuit of active business, the thought seldom occurs to us that possibly we may be buried alive. Yet such has been the fate of many a one more than the world knows of—and each individual runs the risk in his own person of this awful reality. It is a wonder that the subject has not attracted more public attention than it has; for we read very little about it in the public prints. This silence may be accounted for partly from the fact that comparatively few cases have happened of which we have any knowledge. But why is this so? It is because the closed coffin shuts out forever the terrible revelations of intense suffering from suffocation which the comparatively dead have to undergo. The living can never know of the mortal throes—the agony of the grave. That a person may be dead to all appearance, and yet life not extinct, has been often demonstrated, and it is from this fact that we should be keenly alive to an apprehension of its occurrence among our own friends.

We learn from a report made to the authorities of Berlin, that in the course of thirty months, ten people who had been supposed dead were found to be alive, and were saved from real death. In the large towns in Germany mortuary chambers are established, in which the dead are placed some days before burial. Dr. Manni, a professor in the University of Rome, offered some years ago, a prize of 15,000 francs, to be paid by the French Academy of Sciences, for an essay on the signs of death and the means to be taken to prevent premature interment. The essay was written, but nothing satisfactory was elicited. But, public opinion having been awakened to the subject, laws were afterwards passed, founded upon actual observation, by which mortuary houses were directed to be established. Cases of suspended animation, though not very numerous, for the reason before given, have happened sufficiently often to put us on our guard, and it will serve my purpose to narrate a few which have occurred.

It is related that the Rev. Edward Wolfe, the writer of the memorable and popular lines on the death of Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna, Spain, was a posthumous child of his mother—that is, he was born after the supposed death of his mother and her burial. The story runs that, after she had laid some time in the vault chosen for the burial place, some sacrilegious wretches, knowing that her jewelry had not been removed from her person, attempted to rob her in her grave. They did so so violently that, in tearing the rings from her fingers, they caused the blood to flow, which revived her, and she was subsequently rescued from the grave, and afterwards bore the author of the aforesaid lines.

A remarkable instance of resuscitation was related to the French Senate in 1865, by Cardinal Donnett, as having happened to himself. It being short, I herewith transcribe it:

"In 1826, a young priest was suddenly struck down, unconscious, in the pulpit of a crowded cathedral where he was preaching. The funeral knell was soon after tolled, and a physician declared him to be certainly dead, and obtained leave for his burial next day. The bishop of the cathedral where this event had occurred had recited the 'De Profundis' by the side of the bier. The coffin was being already prepared. Night was approaching, and the young priest, who heard all these preparations, suffered agonies. He was only twenty-eight years old, and in perfect health. At last he distinguished the voice of a friend of his childhood. This caused him to make a superhuman effort, and produced the wonderful effect of causing him to speak. The next day he was able to preach again."

This astonishing narrative, related by the very person who had been the subject of restoration to life, produced its effect; and, with some other instances which were mentioned by other Senators as having fallen under their notice, caused more attention to be paid to the subject of burials. The Senate forwarded the matter to the Minister of the Interior, and, by so doing, implied that the existing laws on the subject were insufficient.

Another case on record is related by a foreign journal of a female, supposed to be dead, who was saved just at the right time from being buried alive. The girl had sickened and died, as her friends thought; she was laid out as usual, and remained, to all appearance, a corpse for three days, when the time arrived which was appointed for her burial. When the undertaker came to screw down the lid of the coffin, a slight perspiration was noticed upon her skin, which being immediately regarded, and an examination was made. Life was soon found to be in the body, and she was restored to health.

The most interesting part of the circumstance is the account that the girl gave of her own experience during the inanimate state. She said she appeared to dream she was dead, but was sensible of every thing that was passing around her, and distinctly heard her friends bewail her death. She felt them envelop her in the shroud and place her in the coffin. The sensation gave her extreme agony, and she endeavored to speak, but her soul was unable to act on her body. She attempted in vain to move her arms, to open her eyes, to speak. The agony was at its hight when she heard the funeral hymn, and found they were about to nail down the coffin. The hor

SUNDAY APPEAL.

ALBERT PIKE & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

RADICAL DESIGNS.

Whatever design may be entertained by the Radical party, to overthrow the Constitutional Government of the United States, it is being carefully concealed from the people at the present time, when they are seeking to be reinstated in power. The campaign on their part is a studied fraud. False issues are raised to delude the people and to induce them to continue the abuses and enormities which have been so flagrant for the past four years. Not one word is said about their violations of the Constitution, their increase of the public debt in profound peace; their denial of just rights to those who have opposed them; their usurpations of power; their government of the South by military satraps; their pillage and plunder. The people are persuaded that the war is still in existence, so far as "rebels" can continue it, that the triumph of Seymour and Blair would re-enslave the negro and re-establish Southern domination. They are warned against Kuklux and "rebels" and another war continually. All this is done with the sole view and purpose to divert public attention from their own atrocities and give them another chance to practise that exhausting game of oppression, spoliation and treachery which has so nearly destroyed the freedom of the people of this country and handed over the Government to plunderers and profligates. That they will resume the same game of spoliation and tyranny, when they are assured of a new lease of power, even with increased energy, none can doubt who have watched their past career. Their Presidential candidate now raises the cry of "peace," when he well knows that the Radical policy can bring no other peace than that of despotism and death: than that which subjects the liberties of the country to a dissolution, which is the natural result of non-resistance to tyrannical rule. These calamitous consequences are steadily kept out of view by the Jesuits of the Radical party. Every artifice is resorted to to bring the Democratic party into odium and to arouse the fears of the masses. Persecution and war are held out as the certain consequence of Democratic success. The triumph of the "rebellion" is the scare-crow with which they drive their poor, ignorant dupes into the crime of electing to power men who have disregarded every obligation of the Constitution, and who are determined to reduce to despotism our once free fabric of Government.

THE DUMAS.

Fils et Pere et Grand-Pere.

It is after this fashion that the younger Dumas writes of his grandfather and father:

Soldier and General of the Republic my grandfather could stifle a horse between his legs, and break a helmet with his teeth, and he defended all alone Brixon bridge against a vanguard of twenty men. Rome would have decreed him the honors of triumph, and would have made him Consul. Colmer and more economical France refused a college education to his son, and this son, reared in the midst of the woods, air and sky, impelled by poverty and his own genius, swooped one day upon Paris, and entered literature as his father entered the enemy's ranks — jostling, destroying, knocking over everything which did not make way for him. Then begun the Cyclopean labor which has lasted forty years. Tragedy, drama, history, novels, travels, comedies, you have thrown everything into the world of fiction with new creations. You have made newspaper, book and stage burst, too narrow for your immense shoulders. You have supplied France, Europe, America; you have enriched publishers, transiators, plagiarists; you have made printers breathless, foundered copyists, and devoured by need of production; you have not always sufficiently tested the metal you used, and you took and threw into the furnace, sometimes at hazard, everything which came under your hand. The intelligent fire divided them. That which came from you flowed away bronze; that which came from others went away smoke. In this way you have hammered a great deal of bad iron; but on the other hand how many of them who had remained obscure have been lighted and warmed at your forge, and if the hour of restitution be struck, what gain for you, were you merely to take back what you have given and what has been taken from you. You have become "Dumas, Sr.," for the respectful; "old Dumas" for the insolent, and amid all sorts of clamors you may sometimes hear the phrase: Really, his son has more talents than he. How you must have laughed. No. You were proud, you were happy, like any insignificant father; you asked nothing better than to believe it, maybe you believed what they said. Dear, ingenious, and good, great man! who would have given me your glory as you gave me your money when I was young and lazy. I am delighted to have at last the opportunity to bow publicly before you, to do you homage in the face of the sun and to embrace you, as I love you, in the face of the future! Let others of my age and my worth declare themselves your equal; 'tis their business and I have no more reproach than to envy them their supposition, for I, by merely being your son as well known as thee; but possibly, which, let come what may, will be obliged to reckon with you, when it reads our names one under the other chronologically in the balance sheet of this century, must distinctly understand I have never looked upon you except as my father, my friend, my master, whatever may be said to the contrary; that thanks to your neighborhood, I have had the good fortune of never exaggerating myself and of looking upon myself as a baby, because I was always obliged to compare myself with my redoubtable father.

—Grasshoppers are creating great devastation in cornfields of Southwestern Iowa. On the 16th, at Glenwood and White Cloud, moving swarms of these pests were so great as to obscure the sun.

—A ferocious Texas lion is said to be slaughtering sheep, pigs, etc., in Boone county, Missouri.

—One-armed and one-legged Georgians are exempt from taxation.

—The army worm has destroyed the greater portion of the cotton crop in the vicinity of Greensboro, Ala.

—They have some tolerably persistent poker-players out in Detroit. Two of them recently played constantly for three days and nights, and when last heard from were still at it.

—A selected eleven from the most celebrated cricketers of England sail from Liverpool September 2d, and will arrive in New York about the 12th or 13th. During the first week they will play matches against two selected twenty-twos from various clubs in the State of New York and city of New York and its environs.

—Grant wasn't well received at Dubuque, Iowa, after two weeks' arrangements. A mixed crowd collected outside his hotel, and an attempt by the Radical committeemen to get up a few cheers for Grant was groaned down, and hearty cheers for Seymour were given.

—Some of the best prairie land in the State of Alabama was recently sold at public auction for one dollar and one cent per acre. So much for scalawag and carpet-bag rule.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Grand Demonstration at Iuka.

Tishomingo Moving.

Speech of Judge Sharkey.

IUKA SPRINGS, August 22, 1868.

The great Democratic barbecue and mass-meeting, originally advertised to come off at this place yesterday and today, was, for satisfactory reasons, limited to one day, and to-day set for the occasion. A great many people, not having been advised of the change, came down on the train on Thursday evening and Friday morning—prepared in regular old camp meeting style to spend the day and night.

During the day, on Friday, the crowd continued to increase, and by this morning fully twenty-five hundred people had come in from the adjoining country.

At a preliminary meeting held some days ago, by the Democratic Club of this place, a full staff of officers was appointed to take charge of all the necessary arrangements for the occasion. Col. A. R. Wiggs, of Iuka, was appointed Grand Marshal, Maj. Scrugge, of Corinth; Capt. John Doane, of Iuka, and Col. Blair, of Corinth, appointed Assistant Marshals. These gentlemen were to be supported by an efficient corpse of stewards, police, etc., and a committee was also formed to solicit subscriptions and arrange for the barbecue. The citizens came forward nobly and contributed the material for the feeding of the people.

The following gentlemen were requested to act as the orators of the day: Gov. Sharkey, Gen. Pike, Judge Scruggs, R. B. Lindsay and Orville Yerger, Esq., all of whom "put in an appearance" this morning.

The skies were again, as on the day of the Wythe Station barbecue, frowning and gloomy, but the assembled thousands were not to be baulked by the mere threats of the elements.

Seats and a stand had been prepared in a grove on the ground of the Hotel near the Springs, and thither at an early hour all repaired. Gen. Pike was first introduced by the chairman of the day, Col. Wisdom, and made, as he ever does, a most eloquent and fervent appeal not only to the feelings but to the reason and conscience of the audience.

Gen. Pike was followed by Judge Sharkey, who spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens of Mississippi:

If the American people think their Government worth preserving—if they think civil and religious liberty objects worthy man's exertions, the present state of our national affairs should claim their deliberate, their most earnest attention. They may rest assured the danger is imminent, and the time has come when they should act as patriots, not as partisans. The truth of the maxim should now press itself upon them, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." This Government is comparatively in its infancy, and yet it is showing unmistakable signs of decay. Its founders were patriots, intent alone on securing to themselves and their posterity the blessings of freedom, hoping that those who were to come after them would appreciate and guard it as the best birthright and noblest inheritance that could be bestowed upon them; and their wisdom was equal to their patriotism. They had learned, from the history of Republics, what defects were to be remedied, what dangers were to be apprehended, and against such they cautiously provided. They knew that, with proper precaution by the people, the Government might be perpetuated, but they knew also that without such precaution, their effort would prove a failure.

The present condition of our country must excite the painful apprehension, the intense solicitude of the patriot. Is this condition owing to some inherent defect in the form of government, or is it because we are so soon about to give an additional evidence of the truth of what has been often said, that man is incapable of self-government? The form of the government, if strictly observed, would seem to be good enough for a virtuous and patriotic people, and if those who are to come after us shall have to mourn over the smouldering ruins of the Constitution, we may rest assured the blame will fall on us; it becomes us, therefore, speedily to correct present abuses, and to rebuke their authors; this we owe to posterity, as well as to the memory of those who planned the Government.

We have a written Constitution by which the Federal Government was created, which defines and limits its powers so plainly that it would seem to be impossible that those in authority should mistake them. The framers of the Government had learned from the teachings of the great masters in political science—they had learned from the teachings of history—that all power should not be concentrated in the same person or body of persons: that there could be no liberty unless the powers of Government were deposited in three separate and distinct departments, each to operate as a check upon the others, so that power might be contracted by power. Hence we have a legislative, and executive and judicial department, intended to check the excesses of each other. So long as they confine their action within the prescribed limit, there is no danger, but power is prone to expansion, and experience teaches us that mere paper barriers will not check its progress; it will even overleap the bound aries set by the most solemn oaths, hence the necessity for the unremitting watchfulness of the people to be exerted through the ballot-box. And that they may effectually apply the proper check, power periodically returns to the people. They should never select a public servant who has exceeded the limit of his authority. If they tolerate or countenance one encroachment on their organic law, they but invite others; thus it soon ceases to command respect; it loses its moral force, and the whole fabric will speedily tumble to pieces. It must be preserved inviolate in every feature, or we had as well abandon the experiment of free Government. The importance of this strict observance of the Constitution is very happily illustrated by Junius in his advice to the English people. He says, "Let me exhort and conjure you never to suffer an invasion of your political constitution, however minute the instance may appear, to pass by without a determined, persevering resistance. One precedent creates another. They soon accumulate and constitute law. What to-day is fact, to-morrow is doctrine. Examples are supposed to justify the most dangerous measures, and where they do not suit exactly, the defect is supplied by analogy. Be assured that the laws which protect us in our civil and political rights grow out of the Constitution, and they must fall or flourish with it." How full of profound wisdom is this advice, and how strikingly applicable to us in our limited constitutional government! Every American should study it and cherish it, and make it the rule of his action. We have reason to keep constantly in mind that the Constitution is the life of the Government, and that our only security for civil and religious liberty is to be found in its unbroken maintenance. Are the people content that the recent abuses shall remain as precedents, and from precedents become laws? If so, they have no Constitution. Another eminent English writer says of that people: "We have been taught by long experience that we cannot without danger suffer any breach of the Constitution to pass unnoticed." It would thus seem that the English people had learned by experience the importance of resisting every encroachment on their Constitution. It was the spirit of resistance to encroachment on their rights that gave them *Magna Charta* and the *Petition of Right*. And shall it be said that Americans are less tenacious of their rights than the English people are of theirs? It is to be found, from present appearances, that it will soon be a source of regret with us that we did not profit by the maxims and the experience of the English People.

We are not, however, without warnings from our own statesmen, not only as to the necessity of vigilant watchfulness, but also as to the source from which danger was most to be apprehended. Mr. Jefferson has told us, "All the powers of government, legislative, executive and judiciary, result to the legislative body. The concentrating of these in the same hands is precisely the definition of a despotic government."

And Mr. Madison said, "The legislative department is everywhere extending the sphere of its activity, and drawing all power into its impetuous vortex." And he adds, "It is against the enterprising ambition of this department that the people ought to indulge all their jealousy, and exhaust all their precautions." Danger is most to be apprehended from that department because it originates laws, and thus imparts to its measures the semblance of validity however vicious they may be. Have we not now before us a perfect illustration of the profound sagacity of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison? Is there any one, if he be candid, who must not admit that a fragment of a legislative body, calling itself the Congress, has usurped to itself powers not only not given but prohibited to Congress? Whatever the object may be, it is certainly very clear that the legislative department is, with powerful velocity, drawing all power into its impetuous vortex. Let facts furnish the proof.

What the revolution failed to accomplish by arms, has been accomplished by that body under the form of law; it has dissolved the Union by taking from the Southern States and assuming to itself the power to control and regulate their domestic affairs, by declaring them governments provisional only, subject to be controlled, modified or abolished by Congress and by placing over their people governors and other officers not of their own selection, no, even citizens of their States. No attribute of a State is left them. No one survey will present to that a community of people so situated is a State in the Union, or even a State out of it; they are but provinces or dependencies, although once States, some of them being of the original thirteen that created the Union. To complete the work of subjugation, the civil power has been made subordinate to the military power, and military commanders have been placed over each State with supreme power, having no other rule of action than their own will, with an army to execute their decrees. This military despotism more assolute more complete, does not, could not, exist on earth. The most sacred rights of the people, reared up them in express terms in the Constitution, having been placed there as amendments by the first Congress at the request of the states, in terms so plain as to leave no room for doubt, no pretext for evasion, have been taken from them. They have not the liberty of speech or of the press, except as the military commander may choose to allow them. They are arrested and imprisoned without bail, their houses searched, their effects seized, all without warrant founded on affidavit, and for anything which the commander may choose to consider an offense. They are deprived of the great safeguard of a Grand Jury—deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law, and deprived of the right of trial by jury—military commissions being substituted, composed of officers selected by the commander to suit his purposes; hence the Dry Tortugas and the Southern Penitentiaries and military prisons, are filled with the unfortunate victims of the unbridled passions of petty military despots. All this has been done, although the Southern people had cheerfully acquiesced in the results of the war by renewing, in good faith their allegiance to the United States, and although they had established State Governments by amending their Constitutions to conform to the results of the war, and the demands of the Northern people. These governments were established by conventions elected by the people, the true source of all governments; they were in complete and succe sful operation, and had been so for months; they had been recognized by the President and all the other departments which, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, precluded all further questions concerning them. They had, moreover, sent their Senators and representatives to Congress who asked to be admitted to their places, which was arbitrarily refused by a resolution which declared that those States were not entitled to be represented, in disregard of the express provisions of the Constitution. And in violation of a principle sanctified by the revolution of '76, people were heavily taxed without representation. As these States had such governments, why this most extraordinary, this most unprecedented, legislation? It would be too absurd to ascribe it to ignorance; it can be imputed only to a wilful, premeditated intention to disregard and to violate our organic law. Even the dangerous pretext, the tyrant's plea of necessity, cannot be invoked in justification of it. There was no necessity whatever for Congressional interposition, even if the right to interpose had been unquestionable. With equal propriety may it adopt precisely the same course with all the other States.

Much yet remains to be told. Congress has usurped the power to regulate and limit the right of suffrage in the States, a right which the States reserved to themselves, and which cannot be taken from them. Under this process of reconstruction, as it is called, Congress directed that conventions should be convened in each State, a power which can be exercised only by the people or the States or the purpose of forming constitutions. But those conventions were not left free to adopt such constitutions as they might think best; they were placed under restrictions, and required to insert certain features in them, so as to insure the continued supremacy of the dominant party. This object, it was manifest, could not be accomplished if the white men, the intelligence of the country, the men who understood something of government, were free to vote and to hold seats in the convention; therefore a provision was inserted in the act which would exclude the large body of such men from voting and from eligibility as members. But the negroes, barely literate enough to understand, could be managed to suit their purposes; therefore the right of suffrage and eligibility to office were given to them; the power of government was placed in their hands, and the whites made subordinate to them, and to make it certain that there should not be a failure in the scheme of despotism, influences and machinery were set to work to control the negro vote. Bad men were sent out as emissaries, and loyal leagues established through the Southern States, by which means the negroes were bound by oath to support the Radical candidates, or as they were called, the Republican candidates. Congress retained power to accept or reject the constitutions so formed, and it seems to be a matter of no sort of consequence whether they are approved or rejected as the act required. The negroes and the new white votes may vote against them, still, if they please Congress, the States are promptly acknowledged to be in the Union. It would have required a degree of sagacity and foresight possessed by few statesmen to foresee that the ignorant negroes by placing them above the large body of the whites, has produced just such results as might have been forseen. They have been influenced to believe that to defeat the especial objects of governmental proscription, and demoralization and crime in their most inde cent forms are the results. No species of corruption has escaped their atrocities. The direct tendency, perhaps the inevitable result of all this, is a war of race. The only power to prevent it will be an evil nearly as great, a standing army, at an enormous expense to the Government, and perhaps in the end, at the risk of a repetition of the example of the Praetorian guard. And who is responsible for all this? That party or body which originated and has carried on this odious destructive scheme of reconstruction. Such measures are a reproach to the American name, and will bring on us "the hiss of scorn," "the jeers of the world." If the Southern people erred, if they committed a crime, they should have been punished by the law itself was, not by bills of attainder and ex post facto laws which include the innocent as well as the guilty. Such laws are odious in all countries, and expressly forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. The people of the South have already indeed suffered for their error as no people ever did. Their sufferings should have caused even their fiercest enemies to relent in good faith, under a pledge from their conquerors that they should immediately be restored to all their rights as States of the Union, and that the solemn pledge given by Congress that the war was not carried on for conquest, but to preserve the Union intact. But a spirit of persecution, unbecoming a people who pretend to Christian civilization, is not yet satiated; it still follows them. This, however, is not the only motive; it is but an incident; the retention of power at any sacrifice, even at the price of the Government, is, beyond doubt, the leading object. And some future historian may yet have to trace the fall of the Republic to these reconstruction measures. From this there is no escape but by promptly reforming these conscious abuses.

The advocates of the right to secede were, no doubt, honest in their error; they had formed their opinions from the teaching of such great Northern men as Quincy, Plummer, Tracy, Hunt, Hillhouse, Grawold and others, who taught it and urged it as the reason for the acquisition of Louisiana. This should, at least, have served as a palliation for their offense, but suppose they committed an inexcusable error, what people have not erred? If we were not infallible we should have no government. In the faults of a part of a nation justify assaults on the Constitution by the other part, which must produce its total destruction. This would be a strange process of reasoning, hence some additional incentive must furnish the solution of the reasons which operated on Congress. Facts justify the belief of the existence of a deliberate purpose to subvert the Government. Where certain results must flow from the action of men, they may be justly charg d with de ing to bring about such results. If these acts of Congress be adjudged valid, the work is very nearly complete; but little remains to be done. That they are intended to be temporary furnishes no justification. What may be temporarily done may be permanently done.

Great and fatal as the infractions already enumerated may seem to be, they do not complete the catalogue of outrages on the Constitution. The executive and the judicial departments interposed impediments in the way of a successful usurpation of all power, and they must be disposed of or at least crippled. By the constitution the President is declared to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. Cromwell had given a very striking evidence of the power as a commander-in-chief by dispersing a parliament. Lest the President might think proper to follow this example, which perhaps he ought to have done, another slight violation of the Constitution followed by which the power of a commander-in-chief was taken from the President and vested in the General of the army. Who found all the schemes of Congress. In all matters relating to the control of the army, the General in no longer subject to the order of the President, but entirely above him, and may even countermand any order of the President to any officer. That gentleman had given his unqualified adhesion to the Congressional schemes of usurpation, he is but its instrument. No good purpose dictated this movement. It was accordingly the work of a subaltern statesman or better man than the President; not because any real emergency demanded the additional grade of Lieutenant General. But the General was no statesman, knew but very little of the Constitution and could be wielded by Congress readily to their purposes. The Constitution has escaped their atrocities. The direct tendency, perhaps the inevitable result of all this, is a war of race. The only power to prevent it will be an evil nearly as great, a standing army, at an enormous expense to the Government, and perhaps in the end, at the risk of a repetition of the example of the Praetorian guard. And who is responsible for all this? That party or body which originated and has carried on this odious destructive scheme of reconstruction. Such measures are a reproach to the American name, and will bring on us "the hiss of scorn," "the jeers of the world." If the Southern people erred, if they committed a crime, they should have been punished by the law itself was, not by bills of attainder and ex post facto laws which include the innocent as well as the guilty. Such laws are odious in all countries, and expressly forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. The people of the South have already indeed suffered for their error as no people ever did. Their sufferings should have caused even their fiercest enemies to relent in good faith, under a pledge from their conquerors that they should immediately be restored to all their rights as States of the Union, and that the solemn pledge given by Congress that the war was not carried on for conquest, but to preserve the Union intact. But a spirit of persecution, unbecoming a people who pretend to Christian civilization, is not yet satiated; it still follows them. This, however, is not the only motive; it is but an incident; the retention of power at any sacrifice, even at the price of the Government, is, beyond doubt, the leading object. And some future historian may yet have to trace the fall of the Republic to these reconstruction measures. From this there is no escape but by promptly reforming these conscious abuses.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, August 22.—The State Prohibitory Committee have issued a circular to the Republicans of Massachusetts urging them to return to the Prohibitory Liquor law, closing as follows:

Impressed with these views, we urge you to select delegates to the approaching Republican State Convention, who, on this question, truly represents the Republican party—men who, in its behalf, will demand, with no ambiguous phrase, the repeal of the present Liquor Law and a return to the former policy of the Commonwealth. In the hands of such men every interest of the State and the future of the Republican party may be safely trusted.

Patrick Hartigan died in Brighton yesterday of cholera.

The *Commonwealth* states that the Hon. Wm. Claflin has finally yielded to the request of his many friends, and signified his willingness to have his name used as a candidate for Governor at the ensuing Republican State Convention.

The banquet to the Chinese Embassy last night broke up at midnight. Caleb Cushing and Gen. Banks were among the speakers. Gen. McDowell and Commodore Rogers were among the guests of the Embassy, and the city officials are enjoying an excursion down the harbor to-day in the Revenue Cutter McCulloch.

WORCESTER, August 22.—John L. Taylor commenced to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours at 4 o'clock yesterday at Fitchburg.

Taylor, who commenced walking 100 miles in twenty-four consecutive hours, yesterday, at Fitchburg, for $500, gave it up at 3:43 p.m to-day, having walked 88½ miles in 18 hours and 31 minutes, resting 5 hours and 12 minutes.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The General Land Office has received from the Surveyor General at Denver City, Colorado, two contracts, submitted for approval, one for surveys in the vicinity of the head waters of Bear and Boulder creeks and in the vicinity of Central and Idaho cities, including valuable mineral and timber lands, and the other for surveys in San Louis valley, including a large number of American settlers on Sawatich creek, the Mexican town of Cove Jos and the Mexican settlement near the same. These contracts have been approved by the Commissioner.

Secretary Schofield received a dispatch to-day from Gen. Sherman, dated Omaha, August 21st, in which he announced that he had just received dispatches from Gen. Sheridan, in which he confirms the press dispatches about the Indian outrages. Gen. Sheridan says the outrages are too horrible to detail. Gen. Sherman orders Gen. Sheridan to continue pursuit and drive the savages from that section of country, and when captured to give them summary punishment. The Secretary of War communicated the intelligence to the President, who acquiesced in the stringent measures with which the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman were taking in the matter.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in making up his annual statistics for fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, has ascertained that 3776 bounty land warrants for military service have been issued.

OHIO.

SANDUSKY, August 22.—The Democratic central committee of Crawford county have issued a call for a convention, to be held at Crestline, August 28th, to nominate a candidate for Congress. They invite the other counties of the 9th district to join them. They positively refuse to support Noble, the nominee of the regular convention.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—Chas. Blewis, local editor of a Michigan paper, who was crippled for life and greatly disfigured in the steamer Magnolia disaster, last spring, has brought suit against the owners of the boat for $30,000 damages.

The cattle plague has appeared here; seventeen cows belonging to one dairy are stricken, and are dying off rapidly. The plague is supposed to have been brought here by Texas cattle.

Over five thousand persons were in attendance this afternoon to witness the game of base ball between the Union Club of Morrisiana, and the Buckeyes of this city. The excitement was intense. Score 12 to 7 in favor of the Unions.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, August 22.—The dispatch announcing the assassination of Queen Victoria, in Switzerland, was received through the regular news channel. The foreign officer here has received no advice of the affair.

The international race between the American yacht Sappho and English yachts Condor, Onnana, Cambria and Alive, is postponed till next Tuesday. Race is subject to the rules of the Royal Yacht Squadron; and course, once around the Isle of Wight. No square sails allowed, but other sales and crew unlimited. The Sappho, which registered at New York 274 tons, is entered at 310 tons.

The North German Government is about to institute inquiries into the circumstances of the cholera aboard the emigrant ship Liebeutz.

PARIS, August 22.—The Proprietors of the *Lanterne*, the editors of which was recently sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 francs for the violation of the Press law, yesterday attempted to resume the publication of that paper; the police, however, were notified and the entire edition was seized and confiscated before it left the office of the printer.

QUEENSTOWN, August 22.—The steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived this p.m.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 22.—Government is in receipt of later dispatches from Bokahara. The Emir had signified his willingness to accept the terms of peace offered by the Czar, with the exception, however, of the duty of building fortifications.

THE following from the pen of a young lady now attending one of the schools of our city, will be read with interest, particularly as it gives much information relative to matters not generally understood and seldom explained to the world's people:

The Convent not an Asylum for the "Broken-Hearted."

"This place is holy, and I knew it not."

If, in the material world things the most precious and most valuable are sometimes overlooked or despised because their worth is not known, this is particularly true as regards the moral order. Thus we frequently see things the most beautiful in themselves, and most elevating in their tendencies, become subjects of animadversion and criticism. The recent religious receptions and "Taking the Veil" at St. Peter's Church, may be given as an instance.

It is evident, from remarks passed by many present at the solemn and imposing ceremony, that the subject of religious seclusion from the world is but little understood. A few remarks on this head may not be unwelcome to inquiring minds who wish to know the truth. Being a Catholic, and well informed respecting monastic institutions, both in Europe and America, induces me to become their champion and hazard these remarks, though I regret that so fitting an occasion failed to enlist an abler pen to bring before a liberal public truths so sublime, but so little known.

The most common of the various mistaken ideas entertained by non-Catholics is that regarding persons received into religious orders. Many imagine that to become a member of a religious community, a female has only to declare such to be her intention, and the sisterhood at once accede to her wishes. But this is a misapprehension; for, according to the constitutions of every religious society, particular inquiry must be made respecting persons wishing to become members.

It should be understood that the convent is not an asylum for the "broken-hearted" and a home for the "disappointed;" it is the free, youthful heart, that joyfully sacrifices on the altar of Divine Love all earthly interests, hopes and affections that find there a welcome. The young lady who manifests such dispositions, persevering therein previous to her admission—one, two, or three years—is said to have a "vocation," a call to the religious state.

Strangers applying for admission are never received unless they bring credentials of respectability and of character, from their pastor and other reliable persons, of the place in which they have been residing.

The candidates must remain in the community for six months or more, wearing her secular dress, as first term of probation. This expired, if the religious are pleased with her, and she on her part is resolved to renounce the world, she is proposed to the community for their votes, of which she must have a majority to be received to the habit. This is a solemn initiation into the religious state, of which ceremony we have been recent witnesses. Another year's probation decides the fitness of the novice. If the community is satisfied that she will become a useful and agreeable member, and the young lady desires to persevere in the state of life she has chosen, she is again and for the last time proposed for the votes of the religious, of which, as in the former case, she must have the majority. Should they reject her, neither wealth or brilliancy of character could induce them to reverse their decision, for in religious bodies, as in government, the constitutions rule supreme, and each member is bound by them. In the Dominican Order, as in all old monastic institutions, the government is Republican. "Magna Charta," the pride and boast of every Englishman, and the basis of our own constitutions, was framed by our archbishops and members of a monastic order.

Before making the vows which bind for life, the novice is examined before the community as to her motives in entering religion, her present disposition regarding that state, etc.; if she do not manifest a great desire to make the vows, or cannot affirm that she entered the convent of her own free choice, without persuasion thereto, she cannot be permitted to make vows. She must, moreover, declare this in writing, which must be recorded in the archives of the monastery, and a copy thereof forwarded to the bishop of the diocese. Founders of religious orders have been so particular in this respect, that it is impossible for any one to become a Religious except of her own choice; for should not all the conditions for profession, which are specified in the constitutions, have been observed, the omission invalidates the vows, rendering them null and void. It is understood of religious vows, that they bind the conscience only; for should a Religious desire to return to the world, no efforts would be made to prevent her, but she would, by so doing, become guilty of the crime of sacrilege.

It is marvellous, considering the weakness and instability of the human heart, how rarely such instances occur.

In some orders *the bishop of the diocese can*, for grave and urgent reasons, dispense with the vows. However, even in such cases, there is a sentiment against it.

BAPTISTA.

GENERAL ITEMS.

—Mr. Burlingame says the Chinese have more books, encyclopedias, pamphlets, magazines, etc., than any other people. Their principal encyclopedia embraces 5000 volumes.

—The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says: A car wheel on the Southwestern Railroad ran over a negro man's leg, near the ankle, and strange to say, he got up and walked off, sustaining no injury more than it slightly peeled off the skin and bruised his leg a little.

—Robert Ould, ex-Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners, is out in a two-column manifesto designed to show that Grant was responsible for the horrors of Andersonville, by refusing to agree to the terms of exchange proposed by Commissioner Ould.

—An Italian barber, who passed in New York as a Duke for five years, playing the dickens with the young ladies, has been arrested for swindling in Germany. Several hundred love-letters and eighty photographs are among his effects.

—Greeley publishes an article in the *Independent* saying there is danger of Grant's defeat, unless the Republicans do better than they have. He states that unless Ohio works harder for the Republican ticket she will give ten thousand for the Democrats. The Republicans must carry two of these States: Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, or lose the election.

—A Hebrew merchant, Jubal Apatow, recently deceased at Witna, Prussia, used to supply three hundred families with bread at half price. Twenty thousand people attended his funeral.

THERE are many ways of boiling potatoes, but the best and only right way is to let the water boil before putting the potatoes in. When done, pour off the water and scatter in three or four teaspoonfuls of salt; cover the pot with a coarse cloth, and return it to the fire for a short time. In five minutes take them out and serve. Watery potatoes are made mealy by this process.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MITCHELL—The friends and acquaintances of W. P. Mitchell and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their daughter, BETTIE, from their residence, No. 105 Court street, this Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Services by the Rev. Dr. White. Carriages in attendance.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

Attention, Sir Knights!

THE Stated Conclave of Cyrene Commandery No. 1, of Knights Templar, will be held in their Asylum, No. 258 Front street, on Monday Evening, August 24th, at 7½ o'clock.

Visiting Sir Knights are fraternally invited.

By command of JOHN ZENT,
E. Commander.

N. J. WIGGIN, Recorder. aug23 2t

Chamber of Commerce.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on MONDAY, 24th inst., at 4 p.m. A general attendance of members is requested as is next meeting preceding the annual meeting, and important business will be submitted.

T. A. NELSON, President.
S. RIDGELY, Secretary. aug23 2t

WANTED.—5000 bushels DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES. Highest market price paid at all times by KELLY'S, 344 Front street, between Union and Gayoso streets. aug14w

AT AUCTION,

**By W. H. PAS

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily,	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Sardis accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.
A. B. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. au16

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:20 p.m.	12:40 p m
Through Express	10:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m
(This train does not leave Saturdays.)		
Corinth Accommodation, (except Sundays) at		8:00 a.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (except Sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:10 p.m

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE
Day Express	6:40 a.m.	5:40 p.m
Night Express	7:40 p.m.	9:15 a.m

(City Time.)
Ticket offices No. 279½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

CITY MATTERS.

MR. H. M. SULLIVAN, of Panola county, is authorized to act as agent for the APPEAL in Mississippi—receive subscriptions and advertisements and receipt for the same.
JOHN AINSLIE,
Business Manager.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Adams street, corner of Third, Very Rev. J. A. Kelly, D. S. D., Pastor; Revs. J. H. Lynch, D. A. O'Brien and M. B. Fortune, O. S. D., Assistant Pastors. Mass on Sundays at 6, 7, 8 and 9 a.m. High Mass and Sermon, 10½ a.m. Sunday School and Catechism, 2½ p.m. Vespers and Lecture, 8 p.m. Pastoral residence, 84 Adams street.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. D. E. Burns, at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 8 o'clock p.m. Young Ladies' Bible Class at 9 a.m.

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH—J. T. Wheat, D. D. Rector—Madison street. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

ASBURY CHAPEL—Corner of Linden and Hernando—Rev. F. S. Petway, Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m.

MISSION CHAPEL—Corner Jones avenue and Alabama street—J. O. Steadman, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Sixth and Chelsea streets—Rev. W. A. Sample. Service at 10½ a.m.

GRACE CHURCH—Hernando street, near Vance—Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rector. Services at 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—Union street —Rev. W. M. Patterson, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sabbath School at 8½ a.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—Poplar street, east of Adams, Richard Hines, D. D., Dean—Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Holy Communion celebrated on all Festivals and Saints' Days, and every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, except on the first Sunday in the month, when the celebration takes place at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 9:30 a.m.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, (TABERNACLE), Court street, between Second and Third, Rev. S. H. Ford, LL. D., pastor. Services, Sunday at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 8 p.m., and Thursday at 8 o'clock p.m. Young Men's Prayer Meeting Monday at 8 o'clock p.m. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a.m. MARCUS COOPER, Supt.

THE Ninth Ward Democracy had an interesting meeting on Friday night.

MR. GEO. GORDON was admitted to practice in the Criminal Court yesterday.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce takes place to-morrow.

SOME rascal stole a spring wagon and horse from W. L. Vance, on Madison street, Friday night.

MR. GEO. HANDWERKER is to be leader of the orchestra at the New Memphis Theater the coming season.

FLAGS! FLAGS!! FLAGS!!!—Red, White and Blue Bunting for Flags, at B. Lowenstein & Bros.

JUST received, by Mayer, Marshuetz & Co., 100 caddies Extra Bright Tens and Fig Leaf tobacco.

FOR SALE, by Mayer, Marshuetz & Co., 50 half barrels and kegs of Catlin's Celebrated Fine Cut chewing tobacco—the best in use.

THE *Ledger* states that a grand concert is to be given at the New Memphis Theater, during the coming week, complimentary to Miss Nora Bradford.

DEMOCRATIC BENEFIT.—There is to be an amateur performance at the New Memphis Theater in a few days, for the benefit of the Central Democratic Club.

CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—There was a full house, including many ladies, at the meeting of the Central Democratic Club, at Stillman Hall, last evening, speeches being made by Col. Douglas, Col. C. S. Cameron, and other gentlemen.

A WARM WELCOME.—Some rascal unknown made an attempt to enter the sleeping apartment of a gentleman in the Clay Building, on Friday night. The gentleman opened the door for him, when the rascal departed hastily, followed by a couple of shots from a pistol.

SOLD.—The seven new bales of cotton received on Friday, by the Traders, were sold yesterday at 24½c. This was a good price as they only classed ordinary.

TELEGRAMS REMAINING IN OFFICE, August 23.—W.C. McClure, John Carr, J. Moss, E. H. Hart, H. H. Crocher, Jacob Alexander, Capt. Lee, R. Wade, Thomas Connor, colored.

WHILE present at the meeting of the Central Colored Democratic Club, on Friday night, we observed that many of the young white Democrats were quite noisy and occupied seats in front, to the exclusion of colored men. This is not right, and we hope the boys will behave better in future.

Aiken's Cigars are the Best.

M. D. L. STEWART, Esq., who represents this Congressional district on the State Executive Committee, has received notice of the resignation of Hon. G. W. Jones, elector for the State at large. A meeting of the Committee will be held at Nashville, September 1st, to fill the vacancy.

HARD TIMES.—Money being so scarce and times so hard, it is no more than right that every one should look to his or her interest. Strauss & Blum, auctioneers, will continue their sale of dry goods, etc., to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, at their auction house, No. 213 Main street. Those who have little money to invest, this is the place and now the time.

IN ANOTHER column may be found the card of W. L. Stewart, cotton factor and commission merchant, No. 2 Bank alley, near Madison street. Mr. Stewart is well known in this section of country, having been in his present business for many years, and acquired a reputation for fair dealing that he may well be proud of. He will do to tie to.

COLORED STABBING AFFRAY.—A negro, one of whose names is Steve Johnson, was examined yesterday before Esquire Black, for cutting a colored brother, known as Jake Williams, with a hatchet, inflicting a serious wound in the arm, after which he stabbed him in two places with a knife. He was committed for trial.

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

Sam Moody Sentenced to be Hung for the Murder of Capt. Perry.

The Criminal Courtroom was crowded yesterday morning, it being understood that sentence would be passed upon Sam Moody, the negro found guilty of firing the shot that killed Capt. Perry, while the latter was attempting to arrest him and others who had broken into a store on Monroe street. The prisoner, before and after the sentence, appeared to be perfectly indifferent, as if he did not care a straw whether he was hung or not. There was a deadly silence in the courtroom, when Judge Hunter arose and addressed the prisoner as follows:

Sam Moody, you have been convicted by a jury of your country of the crime of murder in the first degree, committed upon the person of Captain J. J. Perry. You have now an opportunity, if you have anything to say, why the sentence of death should not be passed upon you.

Moody said he wasn't the man that killed Capt. Perry; that "he was not there, and was arrested in bed; he did not know anything about it." Moody answered in a very confused manner, but his appearance indicated that he cared very little about the Judge or his sentence. Judge Hunter continued:

You have been tried before this Court by a jury of your own selection. You have been defended by able counsel. The Court has alike been watchful of your rights under the law, and has been careful to protect you from the slightest unfairness, resulting from either prejudice or accident, during the progress of the trial. The witnesses for the prosecution have been presented to you, face to face; they have undergone the most rigid cross-examination. The jury have been guarded, and kept separate and apart from all other persons, so that neither prejudice or corruption could influence them in their deliberations. They have returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

The motion for a new trial has been entered, argued, and fully considered by the Court, and upon a careful review of all the testimony, that motion has been overruled, and you are now before the Court to receive the sentence which the law has affixed as the penalty of your crime—the crime of murder in the first degree.

You have been defended by able counsel but the jury found you guilty as charged in the indictment. Your hand is red with blood and if you were turned loose upon the community it is reasonable to suppose that you would again commit the crime of murder. You engaged to commit the crime of larceny, which resulted in the greater crime of murder. This only proves that the incipient offense may not be great in itself, but in perpetrating it, you may be lead to commit the greatest crimes. It is an edict "that whosoever shedeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

Murder is defined by the law of Tennessee to be the unlawful killing of any reasonable creature in being, under the protection of the State, with malice aforethought, either express or implied.

Every murder perpetrated by means of poisons, lying in wait, or by other kind of wilful, deliberate, malicious and premeditated killing, or committed in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate, of any arson, rape, robbery, burglary or larceny, is murder in the first degree, the punishment of which is death. You have been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and the evidence clearly shows that at the time of the commission of the act you were engaged in the perpetration of a larceny; the jury having failed to find that there were any mitigating circumstances in the case, you therefore stand convicted of a wilful, deliberate, malicious and premeditated murder.

It is therefore the sentence of this court that you be taken by the Sheriff of Shelby county on Friday, the 16th day of October, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, from the jail of Shelby county, thence to the gallows to be erected for that purpose, and hung by the neck until you are dead; and may God have mercy on your soul.

As the Judge concluded, Mr. Robertson, counsel for the prisoner, entered a motion for an appeal to the next term of the Supreme Court, and thereupon the prisoner was remanded to jail.

BENEFITS OF LIFE INSURANCE.—The general adoption of life insurance would be a great public benefit, for it would reduce taxation and protect the public funds and the industry of the people. If every man upon whom others were dependent for support, would secure a life insurance policy, commensurate with his station in life and the contingent wants of those who were thus dependent, poverty, want and suffering would soon become comparatively unknown, and pauperism and crime would be proportionately eradicated. These facts are patent, and there are but few men now-a-days who are not thoroughly convinced of the obligation they are under to society and themselves, to insure against all contingencies in the future. The only difficulty with most men now is in what company to insure. Leaving this *questio vexata* to be settled by documents that have more space in which to argue the matter, we beg leave to call the attention of our friends—especially business men—to a reason why they should patronize the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. All the earnings of this Company are employed and the most of the money paid by it for losses is distributed in the Southwest—thus building up the institutions of the Mississippi Valley, instead of going to swell the bloated coffers of the Northern and Eastern capitalists—men whose means and influence have ever been used to make the South and West subservient to a merely sectional domination. This one reason, if no other, should cause you to call upon Messrs. McMahon & Otis, the agents, No. 43 Madison street, Kit Williams Block.

MEMPHIS AHEAD.—We think our city can boast of the most successful oculist in the United States. We refer to Dr. Norris, office 59 Madison street. The Doctor has practiced his peculiar system for the treatment of sore eyes in this city for the last nine months, and during that time he has treated an enormous number of patients with a success never before equaled on the face of the earth. Hundreds have applied to him suffering from diseases of the eye in all stages, and we can say with feelings of pride that he has never failed to cure any case which he has treated since his residence in our city. His patients embrace both sexes in every condition of life who have tried almost every other treatment without benefit.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street and 398 Main street, have received the New York Weekly No. 42, Country Gentleman, Boys' and Girls' Weekly, Leslie's Paper, Police News, Police Gazette, New York Clipper, Staats, Merryman for September, Rural New Yorker, Fireside Companion, Old Guard for September, Phrenological Journal, London Lancet for August, The Land We Love for September, all the dailies; and they can "beat the dickens" selling Dickens' full sets of bound works in four different styles of binding. Call and be convinced.

REDUCTION OF RATES.—The Memphis and Charleston Railroad has reduced its rates for carrying freight from this point to New York, and is now prepared to give through bills of lading to any Eastern point, guaranteeing to deliver freight in seven to ten days. The charges are now as low, if not lower, than any other responsible line in existence, and our merchants would do well to look at their rates, published in another column.

MEETING AT MOUND CITY.

Attempted Assassination of E. F. Barker Denounced.

A short time since some person fired at and wounded Capt. E. F. Barker, Radical Senator from Crittenden and St. Francis counties, Arkansas, and at one time Freedmen's Bureau Agent. The citizens of the surrounding country wishing to express their views of the affair, held a meeting at Mound City on Thursday, the proceedings of which have been sent to us for publication, and are as follows:

Dr. Southall called the meeting to order and moved that Judge A. B. Gatlin be made Chairman and Mr. A. H. Ferguson, Secretary, which on being seconded was put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

Judge Gatlin on taking the Chair explained the object of the meeting, which was to denounce the act of assassination and to pledge the aid of the citizens in ferreting out, and bringing before the proper authorities the miscreant perpetrator, etc. Mr. B. C. Crump made a motion, which was seconded, put to the house and carried, that a committee of six be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, whereupon the following named gentlemen comprised the committee:

B. C. Crump, Dr. Jas. H. Southall, John Fogleman, Jas. G. Berry, Dr. Wm. S. Whitsett and Daniel Jackson. After an absence of ten minutes, (during which time Mr. Gause, of Jackson county, regaled the meeting with a few political facts, as transpiring in his county,) the committee returned, and offered the accompanying preamble and resolutions, which on being submitted to the meeting, were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has become the duty of good citizens to denounce, deprecate and deplore the attempted assassination of Capt. E. F. Barker, Senator elect from the district of St. Francis and Crittenden counties, and Freedmen's Bureau Agent for Crittenden county; and to manifest their entire disapproval of so barbarous an attempt, knowing the natural instincts of those committing such an act must be revolting in the extreme to a refined and civilized people, and subversive to the dignity and peace of the country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens assembled, of the county of Crittenden, do deplore the unfortunate occurrence, and denounce the guilty party as only worthy of the place so damnable an act should consign him.

Resolved, That we will exert ourselves diligently to unravel the mystery of said attempted assassination and bring to justice the miscreant perpetrator.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman of the meeting to confer with Capt. Barker, with a view of ferreting out the would-be assassin.

As expressed in this last resolution, the following committee was appointed: Dr. J. H. Southall, B. C. Crump, John Stanley, J. S. Holloway.

A motion was then made and carried that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Memphis DAILY APPEAL and Little Rock *Gazette*, after which the meeting adjourned.

S. gned: A. B. GATLIN, Chairman.
A. H. FERGUSON, Secretary.

FUNERAL UNDERTAKING.—We take pleasure in recommending to the readers of the APPEAL the firm of Flaherty & Walsh, funeral undertakers, No. 317 Second street, who are prepared to furnish metallic cases, caskets and wooden coffins to suit the taste of any person. Mr. Flaherty is well known to our old citizens, having been in the business for many years before the war at the head of one of the largest establishments of the kind in the city. He was on the losing side during the war and is now taking a fresh start, and should be encouraged by a liberal patronage. All the latest styles of self-sealing, air-tight caskets are kept by Messrs. Flaherty & Walsh, who will be found prompt and attentive to business.

NEGLIGENCE OF A COLORED PHYSICIAN.—A child of a white man named Louis Freidenburg, residing on Clinton street, died on Friday evening, and Coroner Samelson was called upon to hold an inquest on the body. A *post mortem* examination was had, the contents of the stomach being analyzed by Prof. Theo. Hoerner, who was unable to find any poisonous substance therein. After hearing all the evidence, the jury brought in a verdict to the effect that the child came to its death through the culpable negligence of Dr. C. Byrd Baker, a colored gentleman who has been practising as a physician for some time, and attended the deceased child during its illness.

MATRIMONIAL.—Certificates were returned to the County Court Clerk, during the past week, attesting the marriage of the following persons: Loudon Matthews and Amanda J. Smith, August 15th; Ben Wilford and Mary Harris, August 18th; Wylie Miller and Elizabeth Sneed, July 26th; Joseph Hickey and Mrs. Kate Hesburg, August 13th; Wm. Morrison and Johanna Moore, August 10th; Geo. B. Lee and Miss Maggie M. McDonald, August 19th; Geo. Brown and B. A. C. Francis, August 18th.

EARACHE. — There is scarcely any ache to which children are subject, so hard to bear and so difficult to cure as earache, and the remedy furnished us by a friend, is published for what it is worth: Take a bit of cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie it; dip it in sweet oil, and insert it in the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm, and it will give immediate relief.

W. K. HILL & CO.—Our readers are referred to the card of this firm, in another column. They possess superior advantages as Factors and Commission Merchants, having a house also at No. 38 Union street, New Orleans. Mr. W. K. Hill attends in person to all business of the firm in this city, and is well known as a prudent and reliable merchant. Country merchants and planters should call at No. 320 Front street, and examine their stock.

THE Commercial Hotel, on Jefferson street, near Front, is being fixed up in style for the influx of visitors that are expected in Memphis this fall. The walls are being papered, and other improvements made, at considerable expense, that will be certain to increase the popularity of the house. The terms are reasonable, and the Allen Brothers know well, from experience, how to set a good table.

LADIES making preparations for winter, by putting up fruit, should obtain their jars at the China Palace. Messrs. Lloyd, Clark & Co. have an extensive assortment of fruit jars, as well as one of the largest stocks of China and table ware to be found in the Southwest. Give them a call at 321 Main street, if you need anything in their line.

THAT excellent young artist, Mr. Ed Craver, at his gallery over Clark's jewelry store, corner of Main and Madison streets, is daily taking life-like pictures that are a credit to his genius. He is master of every branch of the photographic art, being able to take pictures in any style that the science of the present generation has conceived. Any person in want of a correct and striking likeness should call on our young friend.

IUKA SPRINGS.

Third Grand Ball of the Season.

Brilliant Concourse of Youth and Beauty.

IUKA SPRINGS, August 22, 1868.

These Springs, whose waters well-forth from the bosom of Mother Earth, charged with the eliminations of Nature's secret laboratory, for the "healing of the people," have ever been a favorite resort of the sons and daughters of Memphis. True, fashion has never placed her coronet upon them, nor have they ever been the Mecca of any portion of *le grand monde*, who annually pay their devotions to shrines where Folly idolizes her own infirmities; but for the merchant or clerk, worn out by unremitting attention to business, for the overworked "newspaper man," who daily spins out his brain into victuals and clothing; for the dyspeptic invalid, and for those who, in health or sickness, love quiet and comfort more than empty and costly display, these Springs have always furnished a pleasant retreat, and a remedy for physical ills and mental prostration. Draughts of their waters, like draughts of Hippocrene, seem to confer a new lease of life upon the drinker.

This summer they have been more than ever popular with their old friends and visitors, and hundreds have visited them who generally "go further," only to "fare worse," and spend their time and money in Northern watering places As most of our readers are aware, they were taken charge of this season by two gentlemen of our city, who introduced a complete and radical change in the management of the hotel building, and renewed and adorned the grounds—conferring a great many new charms upon a site for which nature had already done so much. We have taken occasion quite frequently (as the APPEAL has been largely represented at Iuka several times during the past two or three months), to speak of these gentlemen, Messrs. Steffey and Barchus, and of the elegant entertainments which they have from time to time furnished their friends and guests. By far the most successful and brilliant of these came off last night, under their management, being the third grand ball of the season. The proposed "affair" had been most liberally advertised in the papers of our city, and invitations lavishly issued for some time past, and in addition to the attractions and amusement thus offered, it had been announced through the papers and circulars throughout the whole neighboring region, that there would be a great political gathering and barbecue in the town on the same and following day. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad, with its accustomed enterprise and liberality, made arrangements to run excursion trains at reduced fare. For good reasons the original intention of continuing the barbecue for two days was abandoned and it was limited to one, and the second day appointed therefor. The fact was not generally known, and quite a large number of those who wished to participate in the whole affair came out on Thursday night. Among these were Gen. Forrest, (who got on at Corinth), Gen. Pike, accompanied by his accomplished daughter, and Misses Annie Merrick, of Little Rock, and Mathilde Dimitry, of New Orleans, and Col. L. G. Garret and lady, of Little Rock. Arnold's city band was already in attendance, and, mounted on the front balcony of the hotel, greeted each arriving train with strains of melodious music.

In the evening a dance was improvised and participated in by the new arrivals and the permanent guests of the house, among whom were several accomplished and graceful dancers.

On Friday evening the trains from both directions brought large accessions to the number of guests, quite filling up the spacious hotel. About nine o'clock the crash of music announced that the ball room was prepared for the reception of the dancers, and almost every room in the building poured forth its bevy of pretty girls, arrayed in the "paraphernalia of the dance—in rustling silks and gauzy muslins, a world of laces, and flounces, and flowers." The floor was soon occupied by dancers, and for three hours the ball was like a fairy scene.

We are not posted in the wonderful and mysterious labyrinths of a lady's toilet, nor are we enough of a Jenkins to describe them if we were, so we beg to be excused from particularizing, except in instances where our attention was especially attracted.

The following is a list of a few of the guests, some of whom were mere lookers-on, like ourselves:

In the corridor we noticed, early in the evening, the venerable Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, who comes to speak at the barbecue to-day. Prof. Bell, of Oxford, was also in the hall during the evening, accompanied by that gallant soldier and learned scholar, General (now Professor) Schoup.

Among the ladies were Miss Sadie Wood, of Mississippi, who was dressed in white muslin, trimmed with scarlet; Miss Annie Merrick was also arrayed in white, with blue trimmings. The beautiful and graceful Miss Dimitry was dressed in rose-colored tarletan. Miss Terry in white, looped with orange flowers. Mrs. Barchus in white poplin. Mrs. Steffey in white, with a lace overskirt.

Mrs. Bryson, white silk, trimmed with flowers, and flowers in her hair. Mrs. Latham was magnificent in white tulle, festooned with scarlet, and *coiffee* with a bandeau of pearls.

There were many other toilets which, though very elegant, we are unable to particularize, among the most striking of which were those of Misses Katie Van Pelt, Mary K. James, Emma Shacklin, Katy Stratton, Lizzie Robinson and Blanche Aydlette, of Memphis; Mesdames King and Mitchell, of Columbus, Miss., Mrs. Mathews and daughter, of Columbus, and Mrs. Blair, of Corinth.

At midnight supper was announced and the guests sat down to a feast that would have satisfied the palate of a Heliogabalus or an Epicurus. The management of this portion of the entertainment reflects the highest credit upon the Steward, Mr. H. H. Miles, of Memphis, under whose sole supervision the supper was prepared. We were also particularly struck with the wonderful order and good management of the corps of waiters, who were handled by the head waiter, Sam T. Davis (so well known in Memphis), with the skill of a field marshal.

After supper dancing was resumed and continued until 4 o'clock, when the party broke up in the best of humor with themselves and all the world.

In behalf of the young ladies who received them, we return thanks to Dr. Tellfair, of Iuka, for favors of flowers and fruit—among the latter some most exquisite peaches.

Many of the guests return to the city by the morning train, but the greater portion remain to the barbecue, which is now in progression.

HOME DISPENSARY REPORT.—During the week ending Saturday noon, August 22, 1868, one hundred and two cases were treated, nearly all febris intermittents of a tertian type. No deaths occurred among the number treated.

WM. M. WILLSON,
Physician in charge.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—On yesterday, in the case of the State vs. Joe King, conviction for larceny, motion for a new trial sustained.

In the case of the State vs. Henry Field, conviction for larceny, motion for new trial overruled. The defendant was sentenced by the Court to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

In the case of the State vs. Charles Henderson, conviction for larceny, motion for new trial overruled and the defendant sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The cases set for trial during the ensuing week are are as follows:

104 The State vs S. F. Meyer, larceny.
105 Same vs S. F. Meyer, larceny.
87 Same vs Eli Guthrie, arson.
88 Same vs Eli Guthrie, larceny.
87 Same vs George Henry, larceny.
41 Same vs Joseph Spellman, larceny.
53 Same vs Dick Folwell, larceny.
63 Same vs J H Fisher, larceny.
64 Same vs J H Fisher, larceny.
95 Same vs Levi McGinnis, larceny.
99 Same vs Henry Reeves, house breaking.
101 Same vs Henry Pyner, larceny.
103 Same vs George Washington, larceny.
106 Same vs Wm Thompson, larceny.
110 Same vs M Ryan and John O'Neal, house breaking.
115 Same vs John Mills, larceny.
116 Same vs Anna Lynch, larceny.
118 Same vs P F Sullivan, assault with intent to murder.
119 Same vs Frank Coburn and George Vincent, house breaking.
122 Same vs Dennis Ingram, larceny.
125 Same vs Nelson Ramsey, larceny.
125 Same vs Ned Blackburn, murder.
125 Same vs W Holmes, larceny.
126 Same vs P H Lyons, larceny.
129 Same vs J J Pinkard, larceny.
130 Same vs Wm Adams and John Riley, larceny.
131 Same vs Daniel Owen, larceny.
134 Same vs Donnelly and Cross, burglary.
135 Same vs R Anderson, larceny.
139 Same vs A Nabors, perjury.
141 Same vs W F Clark, larceny.
143 Same vs R Johnson, larceny.
145 Same vs John Myers, perjury.
146 Same vs J H Carmichael and W E Carmichael, larceny.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The jury in the case of the State vs. Burditt, not being able to agree upon a verdict, were discharged until Monday morning, when they may probably be able to agree upon a verdict. On Monday next the following case will be called for trial. It was originally commenced in the Criminal Court, but was transferred to the Municipal Court for trial, it being a misdemeanor: 1329—the State vs. S. B. Beaumont, E. W. Pratt and Frank Horton—indictment for conspiring to extort money, etc.

BANKRUPTCY COURT—*T. J. Latham, Register.*—The following discharges in bankruptcy were granted on the 12th inst., but were omitted in our last report: J. W. S. Brown, C. A. Stockley, J. N. Douglas. The Register will be absent from the city until the 25th of the present month. Bankrupts can get their discharges on that day on application at the office.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 22, 1868.—H. H. Potter to Leopold Kean, east half lot 7 in country lot 511, Alabama street, $2750; J. H. Goodlett to R. A. Parker, 20 acres, part of Eppy White tract, $2000; N. M. and Amanda Trezevant to Jane C. Hornsby, lot 15, 5 16 100 acres N. M. Trezevant division, Union avenue, $1677; Geraldus Buntyn, per adm'r, to Mary E. White, lot 72 and south part of lots 62 and 63, division of Buntyn tract, $9000; John M. Leonard to J. C. Saint and William Joiner, southeast corner Georgia and Ninth streets, Fort Pickering, $1000; John M. Jennings to Olivia N. Forrest, 53½ feet north side Monroe, $3000; J. W. McMullen to J. W. Franiken, lot 4, 50 acres, estate of Miller, deceased, $1150; Hopfield Land Company to Elizabeth Wooldridge, 69 acres south of Carr, 88 acres range 9, section 4, $3299 50; Ned Adams to J. W. Vernon, lot 5 Shirley avenue, south side Main street, $200; John C. Saint to Lindauer, Arnold & Co., 50 by 150 feet, part of block 39, Fort Pickering, $1900; J. V. Powell and wife to H. A. Partee, 32 by 100 feet north side Elliott street, east of DeSoto, $500; Edward Beauvold to Henry Hess, 1 acre same bought of Robinson, $1300; W. P. Wilson, trustee, to Wm. D. McCollum, east part lot 371 Memphis, 58 feet front on Jefferson street, $600; R. C. Brinkley et al. to Hannah L. Dougher, 50 by 200 feet northeast corner Marley avenue and Raleigh road, $1250; John C. Saint to Francis Feiling, 30 by 150 feet, block 39, Fort Pickering, $900; E. J. Sparkman and wife, to C. Carlile, 102½ acres and 25 acres, in range 7, section 3, $1000; John Donovan to Solomon T. Cocke, lot 43, E. P. Stewart's subdivision, Hernando road, $600; Philip Garvin, Tax Collector, to John B. Hill, 100 by 150 feet on Poplar street, part of county lot No. 502, $25 53-100; Jas. A. Anderson et al. to Mrs. M. F. Morgan, lot No. 2, subdivision of J. H. Goodlett, $932; John H. Dunlap to S. P. Walker, 609½ acres in Island 40, $10,000; E. and J. B. Ragland to Susan E. Garvey, lot No. 86 of Ragland subdivision, $900.

P. S.—The following are in the Register's office for record, but will not be recorded until the parties come in and correct some informalities:

F. L. Warner, Tax Collector, to John Borin; John Borin to P. D. Beecher, et al; H. J. Bryant to C. N. Martin; Miss Sarah Vosburg to C. N. Martin; Francis Foster et al. to C. N. Martin; Miss Kate Griffin to C. N. Martin.

G. M. GREELEY, Register.

FLAGS! FLAGS!! FLAGS!!!—Red, White and Blue Bunting for Flags, at B. Lowenstein & Bros.

NOTICE.—A report having by some means obtained circulation, that we would in the future discontinue the sale of cotton on commission, we take this method of pronouncing such report as utterly unfounded, and we fear of malicious origin. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received from the public, we hope still to merit a continuance of their confidence and patronage. We take pleasure in announcing that we will continue the cotton factorage, grocery and commission business, as heretofore, and will at all times be pleased to see and serve our friends. We are now receiving a large and carefully selected stock of goods, purchased by our Mr. Meacham in the Eastern markets, which we will sell at the lowest market prices. Our Mr. Treadwell will give his entire time and attention to the sale of cotton, and flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. We are, for the present, at No. 18 Union street, but will be in our new and commodious store, at our old stand, No. 9 Union street, by the 10th of September.

1w MEACHAM & TREADWELL.

Business, Visiting and Wedding Cards Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

A GOOD LUNCH.—At the Monroe Exchange they set a free lunch every morning, but on Monday morning they endeavor to spread themselves on the lunch question. There may also be found the best of wines, liquors and cigars, for proof of which call at 35 Monroe street on Monday morning. 2t

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Messrs. McClure & Caskin have been appointed agents for the above first-class company in this city, and have opened an office at No. 279½ Main street. The cash assets of the company are over ten million dollars, and it enjoys the confidence of the people all over the United States. The advantages of life insurance are acknowledged by every person at the present day, and those contemplating insuring their lives should call on Messrs. McClure & Caskin, who are prepared to take risks in any of the popular forms.

GREAT ENTERTAINMENT.—One of the most pleasant affairs of the season came off yesterday at No. 36 Union street, on the occasion of the opening of the Crescent saloon, by Mr. Jno. O'Connor. The saloon has just been fitted up in the most chaste manner. The various liquors set out for the guests were the choicest the market could afford. Among the guests we noticed some of the military officers of the post, as well as the judicial and city officials; these, together with the legal element, to say nothing of representatives of the press, honored Mr. O'Connor with their presence. We trust that the business commenced under such favorable auspices may successfully continue. At one time during the morning the saloon was so densely crowded that it had more the appearance of a *young barbecue* than a city saloon. Jim Gleason waits on the guests. This is sufficient to recommend the place. Don't forget, Crescent saloon, 36 Union Street. "*Long may she wave.*"

FLAGS! FLAGS!! FLAGS!!!—Red, White and Blue Bunting for Flags, at B. Lowenstein & Bros.

FOURTEEN cases were disposed of in Police Court yesterday, seventy-five dollars being assessed for fines. A well-known colored gentleman named John Smith was held for trial before a magistrate for stealing a watch.

WRAPPING PAPER.—If you would save your money, go to Brown & Dillard's, Sole Agents, 214 Front street, and examine their stock. They have all grades of the finest article Wrapping Paper, and are selling below Cincinnati prices. jy29 1m

FOR SALE.—A large fire-proof safe, double doors, in complete order. Apply to A. F. Dod, 274 Front street. au18-1w

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the stockholders in this corporation takes place in this city on the 25th inst. The attention of all interested is called to the fact, and to the notice in another column of Geo. Robertson, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer. Stockholders and their families will be passed free over the road on showing the conductor their certificates of stock, from one day before until one day after the meeting. au20 tf

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING.—Certificates in this grand drawing can be had in Memphis of Mr. E. S. Plummer, W. H. Passmore & Co., 260 Second street, and at Geo. Pattison & Co.'s bookstore, 317½ Main street. Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application to either of the above parties. jy28 Stawtf

HERNANDO ROAD PEOPLE wanting supplies for the table will do well by calling on S. M. Guest, just south of South street. au19 1w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Early Marriages.—Dr. Franklin advocated Early Marriages. Essays for Young Men, on this and other subjects, being a GUIDE TO MARRIAGE and Conjugal Felicity, by benevolent Physicians, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. ma31 3m

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, August 22, 1868.

The demand for Eastern exchange is only moderate, and it is not expected that much improvement will take place for the next fifty or sixty days, as there will be very few bills falling due in New York before the 1st of November, and by that time there will be more than enough making to supply the demand. At present, offerings are about equal to the requirements, and will continue so henceforth, so that we look for no more shipments of currency to that point, or, in fact, any other of consequence.

City bonds are still running at about 50s; $8000 were sold at that figure yesterday, and $5000 to-day. Other lots, it is said, can be found at the same rate, but holders are not so anxious to sell. Memphis and Charleston stock is firm at 53c, while Mississippi Central and Mississippi and Tennessee stocks and bonds are in active demand, but scarce.

City scrip is firmer—$8000 was sold by one dealer to another at 70c; selling in a small way at 73@75c. There is no earthly reason why it should not be worth dollar for dollar. There is we learn a determination upon the part of our authorities to make all come up and pay their past dues. We hope it is true. We have asked for the names of those who are in arrears, but have received no reply. We reiterate our request, that they may be handed to us, so we can publish them to the public. It is a duty owed to the people by our authorities, in order that every man in town may know who is in arrears, and it is equally our duty to see that they do know it. Rumor says that several of our heaviest real estate owners are largely in debt to the city for taxes long past due. If these rumors are true, we want to learn the fact, and we will soon give a very good reason why Scrip should be worth dollar for dollar. That it is not so to-day is due we fear to the want of independence on the part of those who have the matter in hand.

County Warrants are in fair demand from dealers at 52c buying; selling at 55@56c.

Police scrip is firm; buying at 75c; selling at 78@80c.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 144, and closed at 144¼. We could learn of no sales to report. Small amounts are taken at 142@142½; selling at 143½@144.

The New York stock exchange quotations at noon to-day were as follows: Old Tennessee bonds, 64½; New Tennessee bonds, 63¼. Five-twenties, coupons of '81, 13½; do '62, 13½; do '64, 8½; do '65, 11½; do new issue, 7½; do '67, 7½; 10-40s coupons, 8½. Bonds steady.

Cotton at the opening in Liverpool to-day was buoyant and advancing—uplands 10¾d; Orleans 11d; and at the close was buoyant—uplands 10¾@10¾d; Orleans 11@11¼d. Sales 15,000 bales.

In New York at the opening Cotton was quiet but very firm—uplands 29½@30c. At noon it was steady at the outside quotation, and closed quiet but firm—low middlings 27½c; middlings 30c; Orleans 30½c; good middlings 32½c. Sales 800 bales.

In this market seven bales ordinary were sold at 24½c, and a few straggling bales also changed hands at irregular rates.

COTTON STATEMENT.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, August 22, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,068
Received to-day	3	
Received previously	253,162	253,165
		254,245
Exported to-day	1	
Exported previously	254,192	554,193
Stock on hand to-day, 12 m		52
Receipts for the week		42
Exports for the week		24

The following letter gives a discouraging picture of the cotton crop:

RICHLAND, Miss., August 20, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Sirs: After seeing and hearing so much about the cotton crop in the papers, reading such favorable accounts

SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

ANSWER TO "MAGPIE."

"Caw," "caw," "caw," "caw," a "Magpie cried,
Seeing the sparrow's doom,
While a Raven lighted at her side,
And smelt about his tomb;
Some took it for a cunning fiend
That temoted *silly things;*
His eyes with fearful fire gleamed,
And death was on his wings.
His tongue was split by a wicked wag,
Who taught him how to laugh,
And, hopping up, he said to "*Nag*,"
"*You write his Epitaph.*"
As Epitaphs are *lying things*,
Tho' redolent of love,
She plucked a feather from her wings,
And wrote, "*Here lies a Dove!*"
But oh! it was such vill'nous prose,
Breathed o'er the sparrow's dust,
That the laughing Raven held his nose,
And left her in disgust.
The owl laughed out, "Whoo-whoo," "whoo-whoo;"
"Whenever did a Dove play the Cuckoo?
"And e'en if he did, he could only fill
"So small a nest with his *roguish bill.*
"And while-he did it, would never fail
"Thus stooping down to show his tail."
Then all the birds giggled, "*hehe, hehe,*
"A Dove should build in a higher tree.
"For if, to a Dove the Swallow gave
"The nest that *now becomes his grave*,
"Why with Ravens and Magpies such as you,
"Did he bob about and bill and coo.
"Nor even send his kind patron word
"That his nest was black with such a bird?
"For if, as you say, he told that gentle thing
"To keep his quiet nest till spring.
"He little dreamed when friends forsook,
"That this one, with a holy look,
"Could e'er forget the deed of love,
"That turned a Sparrow to a Dove,"

And now the Swallow mounted higher,
Twittering with his wonted fire,
And laughed aloud, "I see, I see
"*Magpies and Ravens* laugh at me.
"But the Eagle and the real Dove
"Remember all my toils with love."

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

We have received the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Iowa at its Twenty-Fifth Grand Annual Communication, held at Desmoines, Tuesday, June 2d, A. L. 5868, A. A. D. 1868. M.·. W.·. Reuben Mickel, Grand Master; R.·. W.·. Theodore S. Parvin, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master concludes his address as follows:

"In conclusion, I desire to repeat the timely admonition uttered by my predecessor, that 'the Masonic Order was never more prosperous,' and I may add, never more popular, than at the present time, and hence it is the more necessary for us, while we endeavor to unite with us as many *good men* as possible, to exercise the utmost caution that we do not open our doors indiscriminately to all who may knock for admission; for the popularity of Masonry serves as an inducement for bad, designing men to seek admission.

"Let us remember that at the present time our every word and act are closely scrutinized by most active, vigilant and earnest enemies of Masonry, anxious for even a straw on which to base their wicked, slanderous persecutions. Our best defense and protection against their attacks is to purify our Order by purging our Lodges of the unworthy and carefully guarding the outer door, so that none but those whose daily lives are a guarantee of honor and uprightness can gain admission. The *motives* of each applicant should be closely scrutinized and his character and standing carefully investigated. It is not enough that no one knows any evil of him. He should possess positive and affirmative qualities of goodness and influence, such as tend to raise him in the scale of life. The external qualifications of "worldly wealth or honor" should never be considered for a moment, when the internal qualifications of mind and heart, of truth, honesty and uprightness before God and man are wanting. The destiny of our institution rests entirely in the hands of the Fraternity itself, and we have more to fear from our own errors within than from the attacks of those without. Let us then awaken to a zealous spirit of watchfulness, of union and of harmony among ourselves, and more earnestly exemplify the beautiful tenets of our profession, by practicing out of the Lodge those lessons of virtue and morality taught within it.

"When I accepted the high trust to which your generous suffrages called me one year ago, I did so reluctantly, and with many misgivings as to my ability to perform in an acceptable manner the duties that would devolve upon me as the head of the Masonic fraternity in this jurisdiction. I have endeavored to the extent of my abilities to perform my whole duty, and although I am not vain enough to flatter myself with the hope that I have not committed some errors; yet I do claim to have been governed by an honest and sincere desire to promote the interests of Masonry by every proper and legitimate means at my command. Although I am not insensible to the high honor of being called to preside over so large and intelligent a body as the Grand Lodge of Iowa, yet it was an honor to which my ambition never aspired, and I can say in truth, that in surrendering to you the authority delegated to me as your Masonic chief, I do it with infinitely more pleasure and satisfaction to myself than when I assumed the trust.

"Permit me also, my brethren, to return you my heartfelt thanks for that uniform kindness and courtesy which has everywhere been extended to me, and for your kind indulgence and forbearance with my many shortcomings.

"May the pure genius of Freemasonry control your deliberations, diffuse harmony and fraternal affection, and prevent all improper and unseemly strife, and may this meeting be to each and all productive of great and lasting good."

The following decisions were rendered by grand Master Mickel during the year 1867–8:

1. *Query.*—Can a brother be a member of two Lodges at the same time?

Answer.—No.

2. *Q.*—Can a brother without a demit from a regular Lodge be an officer of a Lodge U. D.?

A. No. Section eighteen Grand Lodge By-Laws requires that *each* brother signing a petition for the formation of a new Lodge shall be "in possession of a regular demit, etc.," which fact *must* be certified to by the Lodge recommending the petition.

3. *Q.*—A Mason is suspended by a Lodge in another State for unmasonic conduct, viz: intemperance. Subsequently the Lodge suspending him, for some cause, becomes extinct. The suspended Mason moves into this State and within the jurisdiction of our Lodge, and has resided here several years, conducting himself creditably so far as we know. He now desires to be admitted to membership in our Lodge. How can it be done if at all? Can we receive his petition and admit him as though he had never been "made a Mason?"

A.—He is a "suspended Mason," and cannot be recognized while under that sentence, and you have no right to receive his petition or initiate him again. He must first be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry by the Lodge suspending him, or by the Grand Lodge of the State under whose jurisdiction the same was held, before he can be allowed to affiliate or be recognized Masonically.

4. *Q.*—Is desertion from the military service of the United States a *Masonic* crime which should subject a brother guilty thereof to trial and discipline by his Lodge?

A.—I think not. The offense of desertion is one that is punishable by military law before a military tribunal, and savors of a political nature, with which we, *as Masons*, have nothing to do.

5. *Q.*—Can a Lodge be legally opened and work done in the absence of the Worshipful Master and both Wardens?

A.—No. A Lodge opened in the absence of the Worshipful Master and both Wardens would be clandestine, and all work done therein be illegal and absolutely void.

6. *Q.*—Does the jurisdiction of our Lodge extend beyond the State line and half way to the nearest Lodge in the adjoining State (Minnesota), or only to the State line?

A.—It extends only to the State line, especially as the adjoining State has a Grand Lodge of its own. No Lodge has the right to receive petitions for the mysteries of Masonry from persons residing within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge. The last clause of part first, section seventeen of the Grand Lodge By-Laws reads as follows: "Nor shall a petition for the mysteries of Masonry be received from any person who has not resided one year *under* the Jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge."

7. *Q.*—Can charges be preferred in a subordinate Lodge against a former Worshipful Master, for offenses committed while he was Worshipful Master of said Lodge, and he be tried and disciplined therefor?

A.—Yes, provided the acts complained of were for gross unmasonic conduct and not of an official character. For his *official* acts he is responsible to the Grand Lodge, when he may be arraigned and tried for his official misconduct; but when a brother who has been honored by an election to the responsible position of Worshipful Master of a Lodge so far forgets himself and the duty he owes to the Craft in general, and that Lodge in particular, that has thus honored him, as to be guilty of gross unmasonic conduct during his term of office, he can and should receive such discipline as the nature of the offense would seem to merit and the "good of Masonry" may demand.

8. *Q.*—A brother was suspended for unmasonic conduct and appealed to the Grand Lodge, where, it is claimed, the action of the subordinate Lodge was reversed, and the suspended brother restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, including membership in his Lodge. There is no transcript or certificate from the Grand Secretary filed or returned to the subordinate Lodge, showing what action was had in the Grand Lodge; neither has there been time for us to receive a copy of the Grand Lodge proceedings. The suspended brother applied to visit the Lodge, when another brother objected to his admission, for the reason that the Lodge had no lawful information of the action of the Grand Lodge in the premises, and of the brother's reinstatement. The Worshipful Master decided that the mere report from parties who had attended the sessions of the Grand Lodge was not sufficient, but that he must have some official notice of the brother being restored before he could be admitted, and declined to admit him at that time. Was the Worshipful Master justified in refusing to admit the brother?

A.—I think he was right under the circumstances of the case, as shown by the facts presented. The records of his Lodge showed that the brother had been regularly suspended, and before admitting him to visit the Lodge he should have proper Masonic knowledge or information that such sentence of suspension had been reversed, and the brother restored to all his Masonic rights and privileges. This could, and perhaps should have been obtained by the appellant, in the form of a transcript or certificate from the Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, showing what action was taken by the Grand Lodge in that particular case, so that it might be made a matter of record in the subordinate Lodge. This course seems to me to be not only reasonable, but one that is required for the safety of the Lodge, and inflicts no injury upon the other party.

9. *Q.*—A Fellow Craft applying for advancement is rejected. Is his good standing in the Lodge affected thereby?

A.—No; and he may renew his application at any subsequent stated communication.

10. *Q.*—Can a Lodge hold its communications alternately at another village within its jurisdiction under the same charter?

A.—Certainly not, unless specially authorized by the charter under which it is held, or by special action of the Grand Lodge.

11. *Q.* Is it necessary for the Worshipful Master of a Lodge U. D. to receive the so called Past Master's degree?

A.—No.

12. *Q.*—Must the officers of a Lodge U. D. be installed before acting?

A.—No.

13. *Q.*—There is a man here who desires to be "made a Mason." He is so much esteemed and respected that he is certain to be elected if his petition is presented to the Lodge. But he is hairlipped, so that strangers do not readily understand him when he talks. There are no other objections. Is it proper to make him a Mason?

A.—If he can speak his words intelligibly, and his articulation is sufficiently distinct, so that he may be able to make himself known and approve himself a Mason, it would be proper; otherwise not.

14. *Q.*—The By-Laws of our Lodge provide that the Tyler and Secretary shall receive each fifty cents a night for their services. Has the Worshipful Master a right to entertain a motion to pay them one dollar per night each, or the Lodge a right to vote the same?

A.—A Lodge has the right, undoubtedly, to vote to pay either or both of said officers a larger sum than that provided for by the By-Laws, if they think the circumstances of the case and justice require it. It follows of course that the Worshipful Master may entertain such motion.

15. *Q.*—A candidate petitioned our Lodge and was accepted, and in due time received the degrees of Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft, but before receiving the third degree a brother from another Lodge protests against his further advancement and refuses to give any reasons for his protest.

1. Would our Lodge be justified in disregarding said protest?

2. Is it necessary for a brother protesting against the advancement of a candidate in a Lodge of which he is not a member to give his reasons for such protest?

A.—Yes. Nevertheless the fact of such objection being made should put the brethren on their guard and cause them to thoroughly investigate the character and qualifications of the applicant before advancing him any further.

2. Certainly, if he expects his protest to be respected. If the objector has any good reason why the brother should not be advanced, he should place the Lodge in possession of all the facts in the case.

16. *Q.*—Can a visiting brother object to the initiation of a candidate who has been elected by our Lodge, and should his objection be respected the same as if made by a member of the Lodge, without his giving any reasons therefor?

A.—I think not. If the visiting brother knows of any good and sufficient reason why the candidate ought not to be "made a Mason," he should at once put the members of the Lodge in possession of all the facts bearing upon the case, and upon which his objections are based, so that they, having "due and timely notice," may govern themselves accordingly. The Lodge may then judge of their sufficiency, and if considered well founded, will of course refuse to initiate the candidate. Every Lodge is the judge of who shall be its members. To hold that a protest or objection against the initiation or advancement of a candidate made by a brother not a member of such Lodge, should have the same effect and be respected the same as if made by one of its own members, it seems to me, would be equivalent to extending the ballot to all Masons not members of the Lodge.

17. *Q.*—Has the Worshipful Master the right to order the Secretary not to write down certain portions of the testimony given in a Masonic trial?

A.—That would depend entirely upon the circumstances of the case and the nature of the testimony. If the testimony was such as might tend to disclose to the profane such things as are "improper to be written," it may be suppressed, but not otherwise.

18. *Q.*—Is the brother who prefers charges against another a competent witness on the trial of the case? Or should his interest exclude him?

A.—He is a competent witness. But if interested, that fact, with all its attendant circumstances, should be considered and weighed in connection with other testimony.

19. *Q.*—After a witness against the accused in a Masonic trial has been examined, and cross-examined, has the Worshipful Master the right to examine the witness further, calling it rebutting testimony; and also prohibit the accused brother from cross-examining the witness as to such rebutting testimony?

A.—He has the undoubted right to examine the witness further, and it is his duty so to do, if the case before the Lodge can be elucidated thereby, and the truth made to appear more fully. But he has no right to prohibit the accused or any other member of the Lodge from asking the witness any proper questions that may tend to establish either his guilt or innocence. The grand object of a Masonic trial is to ascertain the *truth* without extenuation or exaggeration, and every facility should begiven to discern the *truth* of the allegations without regard to any mere technicalities or quibbles of law.

20. *Q.*—Has a brother on trial for unmasonic conduct the right to impeach a member of his own Lodge who is a witness against him, and thus relieve himself from the results of false testimony against him?

A.—If any witness be examined of notorious bad character, whether Mason or profane, whose testimony is material to the issue, and the facts justify it, his evidence may be impeached. In fact, it might be necessary to do so to protect the innocent against the effects of false testimony. However, it is to be hoped that there are no *Masons* of so bad character that it is possible to impeach their testimony. If there are, get rid of them as soon as possible, and let them no longer disgrace the name of Masonry.

21. *Q.*—If a brother under charges for unmasonic conduct demands that all the members of his Lodge should be summoned to attend the meeting at which the trial is to take place, can such trial be had and a vote taken thereon without his demand being complied with?

A.—It would be irregular to try and convict a brother for unmasonic conduct without summoning *all* the members of the Lodge living within its jurisdiction, more especially when it is demanded by the accused. Otherwise it would be possible to do the accused great injustice, by summoning only such as were known to be unfavorable to him, and that would vote for his conviction, and perhaps expulsion. Rule seven of the Digest of Masonic Law of trials and punishments, reads as follows: "All trials (except for offenses committed in open Lodge), shall be had in a Lodge *specially notified* and convened for the purpose, etc."

22. *Q.*—When a majority of the members of a Lodge disregard all Masonic law and usage, and being thus in the majority, elect officers of the same character, and therefore cannot be disciplined, can the evil be corrected, and if so, how?

A.—If the difficulty lies with the Worshipful Master, his jewel can be arrested and he be removed from office until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge. If it lies with the Lodge, upon a proper showing, their charter can and should be taken from them. I sincerely hope there is no case within our jurisdiction requiring such extreme measures. If so, give me all the facts, properly authenticated.

23. *Q.*—We are informed that in Pennsylvania Lodges they exact pay for three degrees in advance, and ballot but once for all three degrees. A Fellow Craft from a Pennsylvania Lodge resides here, and has in his possession a proper certificate or recommendation of good standing from the Lodge in which he was admitted, and desires our Lodge to confer upon him the third degree.

1. Is it necessary that he should petition our Lodge in writing?

2. Shall we receive him and give him the degree the same as his Lodge would have done, without examination, or even a ballot, or must he conform to the rules here?

3. When raised will he be a member of our Lodge or of the Pennsylvania Lodge?

A.—1. Yes, and be referred to a committee as in other cases.

2. He must conform to Iowa regulations and pass on his own merits. He must be examined and exhibit suitable proficiency, and a ballot must be spread.

3. If duly elected and raised in your Lodge, he will be a member thereof on signing the By-Laws of the same.

24. *Q.*—There is a brother here who received the Entered Apprentice degree in a subordinate Lodge under another Grand Lodge jurisdiction. He wishes to receive the other degrees in our Lodge, Is it necessary for us to have *permission* of such foreign Lodge before conferring on him said degrees?

A.—No request or permission is necessary. All that is required in such cases is that "the brother applying shall produce a recommendation or certificate of good standing from the Lodge in which he was admitted." See section twenty-five Grand Lodge By-Laws.

25. *Q.*—Can a non-affiliated Mason apply for membership to any Lodge he chooses, or must he apply to his nearest Lodge? Also in the case of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft made in another State, who has removed within our jurisdiction; must he apply to the nearest Lodge for the remaining degree or degrees?

A.—He must apply to the Lodge nearest to his respective place of residence, except in towns or cities where there are more than one Lodge, in which case he may apply to either as he may elect. See section twenty-seven Grand Lodge By-Laws.

The first notice we have of Freemasonry in the United States, is in 1729, in which year, during the Grand Mastership of the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Daniel Cox was appointed provincial Grand Master of the province of New Jersey. On the 29th of July, 1733, St. John's Lodge was opened at Boston, under a charter granted by Lord Viscount Mountacute, Grand Master of England, dated 30th of April, of that year. The R. W. Henry Price was appointed Grand Master in North America. The first charter granted by this body was to St. John's Lodge in Boston, which continues to live and flourish. The next year a charter was granted for the organization of a Lodge in Philadelphia, of which the renowned and illustrious Benjamin Franklin was the first Master. Solomon's Lodge No. 1 was organized at Charleston, S. C., in 1735, under a warrant from Lord Mountacute, then Grand Master of Masons of England. Three other Lodges were soon after organized. On the 30th of March, 1754, the Marquis Carnavon, Grand Master of England, issued his warrant constituting a provincial Grand Lodge in the province, and appointed Chief Justice Leigh Provincial Grand Master. On the 24th of December, of the same year, the Grand Lodge was duly organized at Charleston. In 1787, a Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons was also established at the same place. These two Grand Lodges maintained an antagonistic position until December, 1817, when they united, and a Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons was amicably organized. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was established in 1764; that of North Carolina in 1771; that of Virginia in 1778; and that of New York in 1781. After our independence was achieved, our Masonic allegiance was withdrawn from England and Scotland, but not our fraternal relations. We affectionately cherish their memory as the founders of Freemasonry in our beloved country, now blessed with Grand Lodges in every State of the Union and most of the Territories, Montana being the last one organized.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The New York Yacht Squadron concluded its summer cruise at New Bedford on Thursday. When it disbanded the other vessels sailed in their several directions.

At a meeting of the bricklayers last night reports were made showing that twenty-five thousand dollars have been expended in carrying on the strike. A resolution to appoint a committee to travel through the country to collect such sums as the different Trade Unions may be disposed to contribute to the "strike," and to prevent men coming to the city, was adopted.

There is a little unpleasantness existing at the Springfield armory and workshops. About two months ago an order came from Washington making eight hours a day's work, and since that time the men have been working on that system with the understanding that their pay was to continue without reduction. On Thursday, however, Col. Benton told them informally that he had instructions from headquarters to the effect that their wages should be cut down proportionately; that all who wished could work ten hours and receive their old pay for the same. This was an unlooked for turn in affairs, and all hands quit as usual, at four o'clock, with the determination to work only eight hours, and to take the chance of receiving full pay.

BOSTON, August 22.—The annual Fair at Riverside Park closed yesterday with a race for horses that had never beaten 2:35. There were five contestants. The chestnut mare, Belle Strickland, owned by Leander Carney, of Fitchburg, won in three straight heats. Time, 2:36, 2:28, 2:32 and 2:31.

CHINA WARE.

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T. B. NORMENT. A. P. GRAVES

NORMENT & GRAVES,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 4 Howard's Row.

UP-STAIRS, : : : MEMPHIS, TENN

Bagging, Rope, Ties and Plantation Supplies furnished. au15-3m

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

FOR FALL TRADE.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

Irving Block, 254 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.,

Will receive, per Barque "A. G. Jewett," from Bordeaux, a full Stock of

FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"YANNISSEE" AND "WESTMORELAND" WHISKY,

AND HAVE ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF

Bourbon, Robertson County and Other Liquors.

au14 6m das

TRUST SALES.

Trustee's Sale.

WHEREAS, John Overton did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, viz: One dated November 19, 1859, in favor of W. Bell, at 12 months after date, for $2400 00; one dated November 10, 1859, at 18 months after date, in favor of Wm. Bell, for $2200 00; and one dated December 28, 1859, at 12 months after date, in favor of Wm. Bell, for $3400 00: and A. F. Hopkins did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, in favor of Wm. Bell, as follows: One dated January 6, 1860, at eleven months after date, for $2235 00; one dated December 6, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $1780 00; one dated March 12, 1860, at 12 months after date, for $800 00; one dated March 17, 1860, at ten months after date, for $800 00; one dated March 19, 1860, at 60 days after date, for $750 00; one dated December 10, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $2580 00; one dated April 9, 1860, at 7 months after date, for $4000 00; and Thomas Bibb did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, viz: One dated December 27, 1859, at 12 months after date in favor of himself, the said Thomas Bibb, for $2000 00; and one dated December 5, 1859, in favor of Thomas Bibb, at 12 months after date, for $2000 00; and R. P. Brinkley did draw his accommodation bill on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, in favor of R. P. Brinkley, dated December 28, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $1967 00; and A. M. Hopkins & Co. did make their note in favor of A. M. Hopkins, dated May 28, 1858, at 10 months after date, for $5284 77, which was held by A. & J. Dennison & Co., on which said A. M. Hopkins did pay the sum of $500 00.

And whereas, in order to secure and save harmless the said John Overton, Thomas Bibb, R. C. Brinkley and A. F. Hopkins, the drawers respectively of the aforesaid accommodation bills, and to secure also the said A. and J. Denniston & Co. on the note aforesaid, the said Arthur M. Hopkins did execute an indenture of Trust, dated the 8th day of February, 1861, by and in which he conveyed to Charles Kortrecht the premises situate in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, known and described as follows: "A certain piece or parcel of land lying and being near the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and consisting of about thirty acres, which was conveyed in fee simple by James W. Pryor, of the city of New York, to the said Arthur M. Hopkins, said conveyance being by deed now of record in Cook county, Illinois," which said land is more fully described as blocks three (3) and four (4) of James W. Pryor's subdivision or part of the northeast quarter of section four (4), township thirty-eight (38) north, range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, according to survey and map of the same, said to be deposited for record in the proper office for the recording of surveys and maps in Cook county, Illinois, said subdivision being immediately south of Egan avenue and west of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and said block three (3) and four (4) contain, with the streets bounding on them, ten acres or thereabouts, which has been the land conveyed to said Arthur M. Hopkins by said James W. Pryor and Katherine M. Pryor, his wife, by their deed dated July 1, 1858, upon Trust; that in case a majority of the beneficiaries in said indenture of Trust mentioned should direct a sale of said premises, then the said Charles Kortrecht was thereby authorized and instructed to sell said premises, at public auction, in the city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, after giving sixty days notice in one or more of the newspapers published in said city of Memphis, of the time and place of said sale, said sale to be made for cash or credit, as a majority of the beneficiaries in said Indenture of Trust named might direct, and out of the proceeds of said sale to pay said accommodation bills and the note aforesaid, and to pay the remainder, if any, over to said Arthur M. Hopkins, as will appear by reference to said Trust Deed, recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois, in Book 210 of Deeds, page 242.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said accommodation bills and note, and application has been made and a sale of said premises, for cash, has been directed by a majority of said beneficiaries in said Indenture of Trust named, for the purpose of carrying out said Trust; now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I will, on

Monday, 31st Day of August, A.D., 1868,

At the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the southwest corner of Court Square (and at the intersection of South Court with Main street), in the said city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, sell the premises above described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash.

The title is believed to be good, but the undersigned will make no warrantees.

jy1 td CHARLES KORTRECHT, Trustee.

Mortgage Sale of Real and Personal Property.

NOTICE is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 29th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, I shall proceed to sell, for cash, on the premises, the following described Real and Personal Property, viz: A tract of land in Shelby county, Tennessee, described as follows: Commencing on the east at a persimmon tree on Munson's line; thence running west down the Macon road thirty-seven (37) poles and fifty (50) links to a corner near the Macon road and bordering on the lands owned by Williamson and Alexander; thence south in two (2) rows and twenty-five (2½) links and continuing down said south line to the intersection of Jones' land; thence east twenty-nine (29) chains on Jones' line; thence south nine (9) poles and ten (10) links; thence east on said Jones' line twenty-one (21) poles and twenty-five (25) links to Munson's line; thence north on said Munson's line eighteen (18) poles and sixty (60) links to the place of beginning, the same being in the eleventh (11th) Surveyor's District of said county, in range six (6), section two (2), and containing fifty-six (56) acres, and the same land conveyed to C. Conway by D. M. Sanderlin by deed recorded in Book 53, part 2d, pages 285, 291, 295, in the Register's office of said county.

Two (2) mules, one (1) wagon and wagon harness for two (2) horses, one (1) rockaway and rockaway harness, all the farming utensils on said place, four (4) bedsteads, two (2) bureaus, one (1) extension dining table and one (1) side table, two (2) Elizabeth chairs, two (2) lounges, one (1) desk, six (6) tufted chairs and one (1) carpet, all of which personal property is now on or pertains to said above described farm and mortgaged to me by C. Conway on the 24th day of April, 1867, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note I hold against him. Said mortgage being duly recorded in Book No. 81, part 2, pages 425 and 426 in the Register's office of said county.

The right or equity of redemption is expressly waived. JOHN D. BREWSTER.

Memphis, August 5, 1868. au5

Chancery Sale

—OF THE—

OVERTON HOTEL.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court of Memphis, entered on the 28th day of February, 1868, for the sum of $58,736 10, against J. M. Keating, B. B. Waddell and Coleman Boyd, we, the undersigned, Trustees and Commissioners of the said Court, will,

On the 10th Day of October Next,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock and 4, in front of the said Hotel, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six and twelve months, the said Memphis Overton Hotel and the land on which the same stands, being the following lots, on the plan of the city of Memphis, to-wit: 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, situate on the northwest corner of Main and Poplar streets, in the city of Memphis, and embracing the block bounded by said Poplar and Main streets and Center alley, and an alley bounding said property on the north.

Redemption waived by the decree. The successful bidder will be required to execute notes for the purchase money with the most undoubted security before the sale is closed, and on failure, the sale will be continued, reopening on the last preceding bid.

The title is perfect, as we are advised, but we do not personally warrant the same.

EDGAR McDAVITT,
F. TITUS,
au8 law1w3d Trustees and Commissioners

E. B. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn. JOHN W. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn.

E. B. WEBBER & BRO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

230 FRONT STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. au2 3m

D. H. TOWNSEND,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 256 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENN.

Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished customers. au19 3mdaw

LEGAL.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of Thomas B. Norment, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas B. Norment, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 15th day of August, A.D., 1868.

WILLIAM Y. CIRODE, Assignee, etc.

au15 2d 30

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of R. G. Matthews, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. G. Matthews, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 15th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

au15 2d 30 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of John Martin, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Martin, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 12th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

au13 2d 27 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of John H. Mitchell, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss:

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Mitchell, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 14th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

au12 2d 28 Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Frank Saltalamacchia, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank Saltalamacchia, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 12th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

au13 2d 27 Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of George Schmalzried, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Schmalzried of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 5th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

au8 13 20 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of Linkhauer & Bro., bankrupts. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Linkhauer & Bro., of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 11th day of August, A.D., 1868 WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

au8 19 26 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Daniel Reed, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel Reed, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 11th day of August A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

au12 19 26 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of C. Solomon, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of C. Solomon, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 11th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

au12 19 26 Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of John Hood, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Hood, of Cuba, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 10th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

au11 18 25 Assignee, Etc.

J. M. PATRICK & CO.,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants

No. 254 Front St., Up-stairs, Memphis, Tenn.

REFERRING to our experience in the Cotton trade of this city for the past twenty-five years, and pledging our prompt attention to all business entrusted to our care, we solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us. Bagging, Rope or Ties furnished our customers as usual, and liberal Cash advances made on Cotton when in store. All Cotton shipped to us will be covered by our open policies of insurance, unless otherwise instructed. [au15 1m] J. M. PATRICK & CO.

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 254 Front Street.

UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

We will sell all COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us. au13 3m

In former times it was a practice with the merchants to give five gallons good liquor for the first Bale new Cotton. By way of keeping up something like the old custom, we propose to pay a premium of fifty dollars in silver for the first Bale new Cotton sent us from Tennessee, to weigh not less than 450 pounds.

au13 1m J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of NORTON & JOY, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business. JAMES NORTON, LEVI JOY.

Memphis, Tenn., July 6, 1868.

CARD.

JAMES NORTON, late Davis & Norton. LEVI JOY, late Wormeley, Joy & Co.

NORTON & JOY.

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 334 Front Street, : : : Memphis, Tenn.

jy8 3m

Arkansas Reports for Sale.

FOR SALE two complete sets of the Reports of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, from vol. 1 to vol. 24 inclusive. One set singly entirely new. Apply to [jy3] L. H. PIKE.

COTTON -- COMMISSION

E. DASHIELL, Memphis, Tenn. H. E. HILLIARD, Somerville, Tenn.

DASHIELL & HILLIARD,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 290 Front Street, : Memphis, Tenn.

Bagging and Rope furnished to parties who will ship us their Cotton. aug 3m

W. B. CHRISP. ALBERT F. BOD

W. B. CHRISP & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

274 Front Row, Memphis, Tenn.

Orders for Bagging and Rope filled promptly, at lowest market prices. All Cotton consigned to us by river, and all Cotton in store, covered by insurance unless otherwise instructed. au15 1f

C. DICKMANN, New Orleans. WM. KEENAN HILL, Memphis.

DICKMANN & HILL,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 38 Union Street, : : New Orleans

WM. KEENAN HILL, Memphis. C. DICKMANN, New Orleans.

W. K. HILL & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

Grocers & Commission Merchants

—DEALERS IN—

Plantation Supplies Generally,

N